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Says Candidate Who Does Will Suffer

Ford Won't Abandon Détente

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (NYT).—President Ford said yesterday that he would not abandon his support for détente with the Russians, adding that any presidential candidate who urges such a change in policy "will be the loser in the long run."

In an interview taped by the National Broadcasting Co. and made public by the White House, Mr. Ford said again that the large-scale Soviet military in-

volvement in Angola was "inconsistent with the aims and objectives of détente."

He added, however, that "we are making some headway" with Moscow toward an end to foreign involvement in Angola, "but I can't say categorically that the end result is what we want it to be at the present time."

Mr. Ford, interviewed for a special NBC show on foreign affairs tomorrow night, seemed somewhat more conciliatory to the Russians than he was fol-

lowing the Senate vote last month against further U.S. secret funding to the Soviet-backed group.

At that time, he said that Soviet actions in sending \$100 million in aid to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) had not improved the chances for the continuation of détente. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said a few days later that tensions in Soviet-U.S. relations could increase as the result of Angola.

The strong administration response to the Russians—said to have been heightened by frustration with the opposition on Capitol Hill to further U.S. involvement—led to widespread speculation here that Mr. Ford, who is facing a primary race in New Hampshire next month against Ronald Reagan, might take a harder line on détente in an effort to gain support from conservatives.

Prospects for Détente

Asked if he were now less enthusiastic about the prospect for détente, the President said: "I am not at all—and I think it would be very unwise for a president—one or anyone else—to abandon détente."

"I think détente is in the best interest of this country," he said. "It is in the best interest of world stability, world peace."

"We have to recognize there are deep ideological differences between the United States and the Soviet Union," Mr. Ford said. "We have to realize they are a superpower militarily and industrially, just as we are. When you have two superpowers that have such great influence, it is in the best interest of those two countries to work together to ease tensions, to avoid confrontation where possible, to improve relations on a worldwide basis."

He said that "to abandon this working relationship and go back to a cold war, in my opinion would be very unwise for us in the United States and the world as a whole."

Just the Reverse

When he was asked if he would not be under "a lot of domestic political pressure" to alter his détente policy, Mr. Ford said, "I think it would be just the reverse" because of the gains from that policy.

"If the American people will take a good calculated look at the benefits from détente, I think they will support it rather than oppose it," he said, "and politically I think any candidate who says 'abandon détente' will be the loser in the long run."

Virtually every presidential candidate has said he supported détente—a process of easing tensions—but several have been critical of how Moscow has put it into practice.

Fully Informed

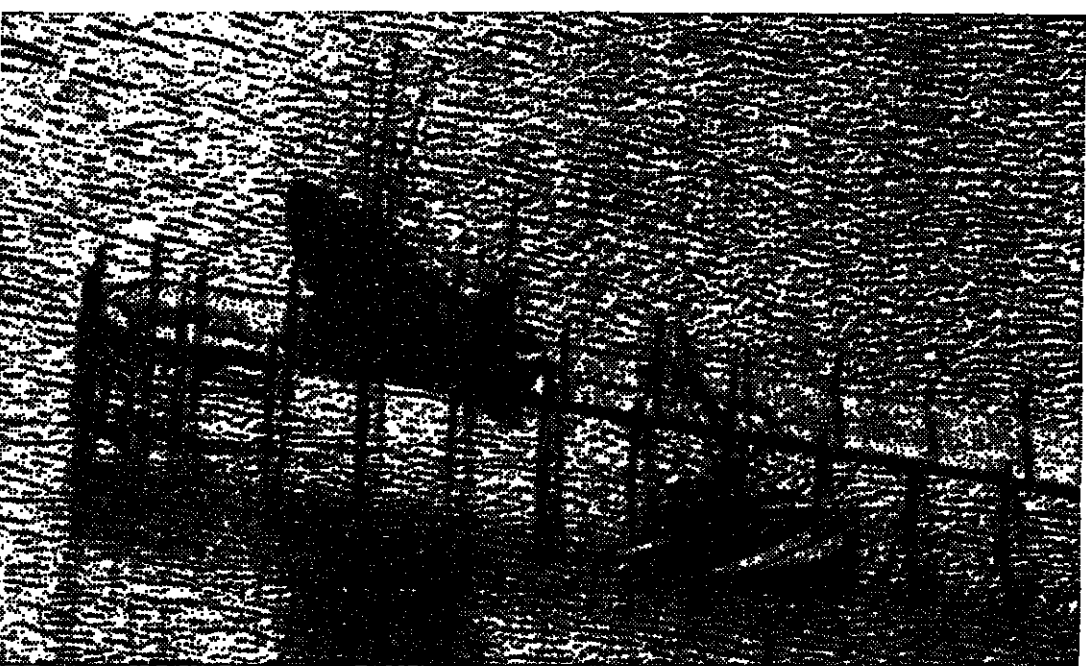
On Angola, Mr. Ford said that if the U.S. people were "fully informed" about U.S. objectives of letting the Africans settle the disputes there without outside interference, the country would support the administration.

One of the principal charges by critics, however, has been that the administration became involved in Angola last year without informing the public about the U.S. military assistance given the factions supported by Washington. No official has yet publicly explained the full scope of the U.S. aid, or even the amount—a figure said to be \$50 million to \$80 million.

Mr. Ford denied that the United States was training "foreign mercenaries," although he said the United States was "working with other countries that feel they have an interest in giving the Angolans an opportunity to make the decision for themselves."



IN ENGLAND—A tree blown into a house in Macclesfield, near Manchester, by storm. Twenty-four persons were killed in the United Kingdom, but none in this incident.



IN DENMARK—Storm sank or blew to sea fishing boats in ports from Ireland to Denmark. In Havneby, on an island off southwest Jutland, wave lifted boat onto pier.

Applies to Federal Elections

Ford Signs Vote Law for Americans Abroad

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (NYT).—President Ford has signed into law legislation granting Americans living abroad the right to vote in federal elections in the United States.

Mr. Ford acted late Friday, the last day the bill, overwhelmingly approved by both houses of Congress, could legally have been endorsed by the chief executive.

The new law's provisions apply to any federal election—voting for president, vice-president, senator or representative—starting immediately. It does not apply to presidential primaries, however.

The bill, called the Overseas Citizens Voting Rights Act of 1975, establishes a national right for all voting-age U.S. citizens residing out of the country to vote by absentee ballot in their state of last residence, even if their return is uncertain and they maintain no domicile in that state.

It requires prospective overseas voters to register in their state "not later than 30 days immediately prior to any" federal election.

To register and receive an ab-

sentee ballot, a citizen must fill out an application form, which should be available in the not too distant future at U.S. Embassies. The completed form must then be returned to the board of elections of the voting district in which the citizen last resided, not later than seven days before the election.

If the application forms are not available at the embassy, the citizen should write directly to the board of elections.

Meanwhile, the other major piece of legislation affecting overseas citizens—tax reform—that would end the exclusion from U.S. income taxes—remains in a congressional pincushion.

Stripped in Committee

Approved by the House Dec. 4 as part of the omnibus tax reform bill, those and other reform provisions were stripped off by the Senate Finance Committee to permit quick action on a major feature of the tax bill—extension into 1976 of the 1975 U.S. income tax cut. That simple extension was finally enacted after acrimonious exchanges with President Ford over his demand that a spending ceiling be included.

The Senate Finance Committee chairman, Sen. Russell Long, D-La., pledged, however, that his committee would restore the reform provisions in a bill to be offered for legislative action by the middle of 1976.

The House-passed measure included provisions that would:

- Phase out over a four-year period at a rate of \$5,000 a year the \$30,000 to \$25,000 exclusion enjoyed by overseas U.S. citizens.
- Allow, along with the dollar-for-dollar tax credit now given for income taxes paid to foreign governments, a deduction of up to \$1,200 a year for elementary and secondary school expenses of dependents of U.S. taxpayers working abroad.
- Extend the excise tax on transfers of stock and securities to foreign entities to transfers of all types of property, also increasing the rate of tax from 27.5 to 35 per cent.
- Repeat the 30-per-cent withholding tax on dividend and interest income received from U.S. sources by foreign citizens, except for payments from the Virgin Islands.

47 Are Killed As Giant Storm Lashes Europe

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4 (UPI).—A storm with hurricane-force winds swept Europe from Britain to the Alps over the weekend, killing at least 47 persons, flooding hundreds of homes and causing millions of dollars in damage. At least eight persons were missing. The death and damage reports came from Britain, West Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy. British weather experts said the storm was caused by a sharp atmospheric depression moving across Britain and into the Continent while being squeezed between highs over Greenland and northern Spain.

As the storm traveled on into Eastern Europe, the London weather center forecast another deep depression producing gale-force winds and rough seas south of Ireland and moving toward Scotland and Scandinavia.

"But the winds are not nearly so strong as the hurricane-force winds experienced," a spokesman said. Other West European meteorological centers forecast milder weather for the Continent.

Belgian weather forecasters said the weekend storm, heading in a southeasterly direction, was losing its force and would weaken over the Black Sea.

North Yugoslavians Hit

The 100-mile-an-hour winds dropped to 56 mph as they hit northern Yugoslavia, but were still strong enough to damage overhead electric cables, leaving many villages in the area without electricity. Water levels rose in the Danube and Tisa Rivers and authorities banned boat traffic.

Major insurance companies in Britain alone estimated that damage claims there could amount to well over \$100 million and might reach \$200 million. Destruction was also high in the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and West Germany.

In Britain, where 24 persons died, high tide flooded homes and pastures on the east and west coasts. Families living in low-lying areas from the Humber to the Thames estuary were urged to seek shelter elsewhere until the tide had subsided.

Pinnacle Topples

In Worcester, in the Midlands, one of the pinnacles of the city cathedral's main tower crashed through the north transept roof of the Gothic structure. No injuries were reported.

In Sussex, Kent and Surrey, about 100,000 persons were without electricity.

In West Germany, where dikes had been raised and strengthened after floods claimed 315 lives in the last such major storm, in 1963, 11 persons died over the weekend.

In the North Sea, rescuers in helicopters and coast guard cutters for the second day searched for a crew of at least five men who radioed that they were taking to a raft because their German coaster, the Capella, was sinking off the Dutch island of Ameland. Two persons died in the Netherlands. One was a 20-year-old man whose motorbike was slammed into a parked truck. The second fatality was a 67-year-old.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Egypt Slated to Open Sinai Station Feb. 22

CAIRO, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—Egypt's early-warning radar station in the Sinai Desert will start operating on Feb. 22, the war minister, Mohammed Gannay, announced tonight.

The setting up of the station was part of September's second disarmament agreement between Egypt and Israel. The site is at the Giddi Pass, some 50 kilometers east of the Suez Canal.

Governor Slain

On Dec. 20, the governor of north Lebanon, Khassan Imad, was assassinated in Tripoli, Lebanon's second-largest city.

The murder of Mr. Imad was interpreted in some quarters as a provocation to the Druze sect to which he belonged. The governor was slain for quashing a notorious Tripoli gangster band last spring.

On the political front, the impasse between Christians and Muslims continued. The truce between armed factions in Beirut continued to hold, but scattered shooting was reported in the suburbs.



Carlos Arias Navarro

A—There isn't any other country in the world with a population of 35 million that accurately claim that it only has 6,000 people in jail (including about 1,800 political prisoners). Our democracy measures were the most generous in our history. (Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

Ford Held 'Encouraged' By Russians on Angola

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UPI).—The Ford administration is "encouraged" by new signs that the Soviet Union "now endorses the principle that all foreigners should clear out of Angola," the White House chief of staff said today.

Richard Cheney, the presidential assistant who directs the White House staff, cautioned on the television program "Face the Nation" that it was too early to say whether these signals would be followed by a Soviet withdrawal from Angola.

But if such a withdrawal does come about, Mr. Cheney at least raised the possibility that President Ford's response might include acceding to the Senate's demand to cut off secret U.S. aid to two factions in the Angolan civil war.

Meanwhile, in a defense of its Angola policy, the Soviet Union yesterday denied it was seeking military or economic gain in the African country and called for the end of foreign armed intervention there.

The defense was carried in Pravda, the official newspaper of the Communist party, and was

published in its entirety by the press agency Tass, reflecting the importance party leaders have apparently given it.

"The Soviet Union does not seek anything in Angola—either economic, military or other gain," Pravda declared. "Any assertions concerning the Soviet Union's intention to establish military bases there, and about Soviet military expansion in Africa in general, are unfounded."

Western critics of Soviet support of the Marxist-led Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) have voiced the fear that the Soviet Union intends to establish a naval base on Angola's coast, which could then control shipping off South Africa.

"The Soviet Union comes out firmly for the termination of foreign armed intervention in Angola," Pravda said. "The Angolan people should be given the right to decide for themselves the questions of building a new life in conditions of peace and freedom."

The declaration made no men-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Thorpe Says Russia Made Payoff

Briton Assailed for Reporting African Bribe Over MPLA

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Jan. 4—Jeremy Thorpe, leader of Britain's Liberal party, has stirred a diplomatic storm by charging that the Soviet Union paid a \$50-million bribe to one or more African leaders in return for recognition of the government set up by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), a Marxist group.

Refusing to name the country whose leader allegedly received the bribe, Mr. Thorpe said: "I have no doubt about the authenticity of my information. The source is impeccable."

An official of the Nigerian High Commission (embassy) here characterized Mr. Thorpe's report of bribery as "propaganda" and demanded: "Why doesn't he name the country instead of slandering all the countries?" Nigeria is among the nations that have recognized the MPLA government of the former Portuguese territory in West Africa.

Ghanaian View

James Gbabo, deputy high commissioner of the Ghana mission here, said: "Mr. Thorpe should not make such serious statements unless he is prepared to substantiate them."

Bernard Nossiter of The Washington Post reported that Mr. Thorpe told him that a Soviet payoff in gold was given directly to at least one African head of state, and possibly to several such leaders, to gain early recognition of the MPLA regime and start a trend.

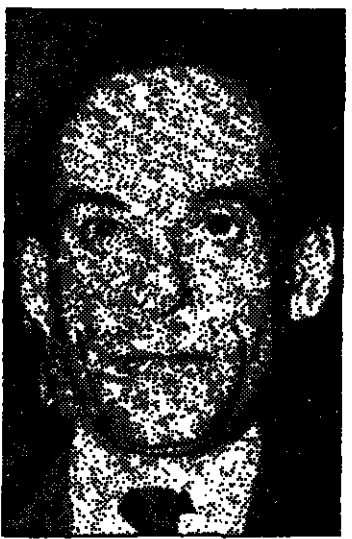
Mr. Nossiter reported that Mr. Thorpe said he would wait at least until tomorrow to identify the Africans involved so that the British Foreign Office, which had received the same information as he, could confirm the report.

Mr. Thorpe had received the information on the bribery, he told Mr. Nossiter, because "I have a good reputation for being on the right side in Africa as a long-time supporter of independence movements."

Officials of the British Foreign Office said they knew nothing of the bribery.

U.S. Underground Test

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—The United States carried out an underground nuclear test with a yield of 300 to 1,000 kilotons at its Nevada test site yesterday, the Energy and Development Administration announced here.



Jeremy Thorpe

about \$50 million in gold said to have been placed with Swiss banks to pay for recognition of the MPLA regime, which is backed by the Soviet Union.

Premier Says Spain Needs 2 Years to Reach Democracy

MADRID, Jan. 4—Spain needs two years more to become a functioning democracy with a multiparty system, Premier Carlos Arias Navarro has said in an interview.

He also said that U.S. military aid in return for its bases in Spain will have to be doubled "at the very least" from its present level of \$600 million a year.

Mr. Arias said that since Spain is not a member of NATO but is the site of U.S.-NATO bases, it suffers the inconveniences but enjoys none of the benefits of membership.

Mr. Arias gave his views in an interview with Armando de Borchgrave, a senior editor of Newsweek magazine.

Mr. Borchgrave notes that Mr. Arias's estimate of two years to introduce a working democracy is quite different from the estimate of King Juan Carlos, who "told me just a few weeks ago that he expected free elections with four or five parties by next summer."

Here is the interview:

Borchgrave—What do you feel

are the criteria for Spain's acceptance in the European Community?

Arias—We are willing and eager to accede to full membership in the European organizations. And this means that we are ready to build a democracy with Spanish characteristics which would allow us to transit into the political mainstream of free Europe without having to renounce our own traditions. As this is now our declared goal, I would expect our neighbors to be understanding and flexible in order to let Spain gradually and pragmatically overcome the various differences that still separate us from the Common Market, politically as well as economically.

Question—When will Spain be a functioning democracy with a multiparty democratic system and universal suffrage?

Answer—To be on the safe side, you would have to reckon within 24 months. So in two years you should see the reality of four or five political parties functioning effectively in a new Spanish democracy.

Q—With universal suffrage?

A—This kind of suffrage is not necessarily an accurate reflection of a people's state of mind. We know from our own experience that it is wide open to all sorts of dirty tricks and venal influences that tend to distort public opinion. But I accept it as the lesser of several evils.

Q—Why two years?

A—Because we are planning two principal stages. First, we will have elections for city and regional councils in which the parties will gain experience in the democratic process. This phase should be completed by the end of 1976. And then the same process will take place at the national level and be completed before the end of 77.

Q—You have talked about the construction of a Spanish democracy that would not be damaged by any totalitarian threat. In practical terms, what does this mean?

A—Because of our past obstinacy in organizing our political life as a mere reflection of other Western countries with a different

political tradition, we suffered the disaster of our Civil War. Never again. We are now in a position to establish a system of internal political coexistence that will enable Spain to continue its fast economic growth. In practical terms, this means building on the present reality, which, while fully respecting the human rights and political liberties recognized in other democratic countries, would nevertheless exclude extremists of any kind.

Q—Do you feel there is an emerging consensus across the non-Communist political spectrum against the legalization of the Communist party?

A—The pendulum is now beginning to swing back and the anti-Communist feeling is growing in all countries. Modern man repudiates totalitarianism. Read Professor Sakharov and how he feels that "leftist faddishness" in Western countries is undermining the very foundation of freedom. To legalize the Communists is not a criterion for freedom.

Q—Is it true that European Socialist leaders have been quietly

advising Spanish Socialists not to insist on legalization for the Communists?

A—I've heard the same reports. They know what alleged cooperation with the Communists means. There isn't a single example in the whole world of a Communist party that has proved with deeds its respect for the rules of the democratic game once it reached power. The Communists have always had the same basic philosophy. Only their tactics change. Talk about playing the democratic game is the same old trap. And Spanish Socialists will not accept to fall into it.

Q—Do you consider yourself a man of the right?

A—I am not a rightist in the derogatory sense of the word, but a classical conservative. I was apolitical for the first 25 years of my life. But the Civil War woke me up about Communism and its monstrosities. I served the regime that followed their defeat with all my heart because it liberated Spain from slavery. But that doesn't make me a rightist. In fact, I am

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Military Calls Oporto Action Provocation

Protest Termed a Bid To Discredit Regime

By Marvin Howe

LISBON, Jan. 4 (NYT).—Portugal's armed forces general staff yesterday accused New Year's Day demonstrators of trying "to provoke" security forces with the aim of "discrediting" the government.

The military leadership said it "lamented" the victims of the demonstration Thursday outside Custodios Prison in the northern city of Oporto but gave full backing to the Republican National Guard, which, it said, was confronted by the "aggressivity" of the demonstrators.

Three Portuguese workers and a West German student were slain by the security forces. The demonstration had been called by leftist organizations to demand the release of prisoners implicated in the abortive leftist coup of Nov. 25.

The armed forces took their stand in a communist released yesterday in response to widespread charges of "repression" by leftist groups and renewed demands for the liberation of the 150 military personnel and civilians arrested after Nov. 25.

Spinoza Interview

Meanwhile, an Oporto newspaper, *Comercio do Porto*, yesterday published the first interview in a Portuguese newspaper with former President Antonio de Spinoza since he went into exile in Brazil after an unsuccessful leftist coup last March 1.

Mr. Spinoza, who has since been stripped of his rank as general, made no startling revelations in the interview, which occurred in Bayonne, France. But the interview was important in that it was published at a time when the political right appears to be undergoing a general rehabilitation in Portugal.

"I will only return peacefully in the framework of the unification of efforts for the reconstruction of Portugal," Mr. Spinoza said in the interview.

He confirmed that he was president of the clandestine Democratic Movement for the Liberation of Portugal but insisted that its basic aim was not to seize power but to establish "the technical conditions for the functioning of democracy in Portugal."

Probe Demanded

Yesterday, the Communist party issued a communiqué reproving "the repressive acts" in the New Year's Day demonstrations for political prisoners and demanded an investigation into the incidents. However, the Communists also alerted the population against "pseudo-revolutionary leftist provocations."

The extreme leftist groups, which had suffered a serious blow on Nov. 25, came out with strongly worded communiqués accusing the Republican National Guard of "murder" and "fascist crimes."

However, the military's statement cited the failure of the demonstrators to inform authorities of their plans as well as their attempt to force their way into Custodios Prison.

"The security forces were merely fulfilling their duty in defending the prison installations," the military leadership's statement said.

Man Dies of Wounds

Oporto, Jan. 4 (AP).—One of the men shot by National Guardmen here Thursday died yesterday in a hospital, bringing to four the number of dead. He was identified as Manuel da Costa Ferreira, 43, a factory worker.

Newspaper Says 12,000 Blacks Will Invade Rhodesia

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 4 (AP).—A force of about 12,000 African guerrillas is ready to invade white-ruled Rhodesia from Mozambique on Saturday, the Sunday Times here reported.

[In Salisbury, a Rhodesian government spokesman dismissed the report as "alarmist and grossly exaggerated." Reuters reported.] The newspaper, quoting unidentified African and British sources, said the attack is planned to coincide with the opening of an Organization of African Unity summit meeting in Addis Ababa. It said that industrial unrest by blacks in Rhodesia might also coincide with the invasion.

The Sunday Times said black nationalist fighters of the Zimbabwe African National Union are backed by troops of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo).

Frelimo waged a decade of guerrilla war against Portuguese rule in Mozambique before taking control of the country at independence June 25 and establishing a Marxist-oriented government.

EEC Duty Benefits

Canceled by Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—Imports from the European Economic Community will no longer benefit from preferential customs duties in Tanzania.

An announcement yesterday said the duties had been set aside under the terms of a convention between the EEC and 46 countries in Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific, signed in February.



BELFAST TERROR—Flames roaring through the city's main shopping center. The fire was started by a bomb, one of number of blasts reported in Ulster over the weekend.

5 Catholics Slain After IRA Warns It May End Truce

BELFAST, Jan. 4 (AP).—Five young Roman Catholic men were murdered by masked gunmen in two separate shootings in Northern Ireland late today. Two other men were seriously wounded.

The killings, apparently part of the British province's sectarian fighting between Protestants and Catholics, followed a threat by the Provisional Irish Republican Army to end its year-old truce and resume

fighting to oust the British from Northern Ireland.

The British government denounced the threat as "theatrical, unreal and self-justifying."

The five killings brought Northern Ireland's death toll to 1,401 in 6 1/2 years. Six have died so far this year.

Police said that at least three masked gunmen burst into a house in Ballydoogan, about 20 miles southwest of Belfast, and

gunned down three brothers, all in their early 20s. A friend who was there was shot in the abdomen and legs.

At about the same time early this evening, a group of masked men raided a home in Whitecross in south Armagh County and killed two men aged 23 and 25. Another was seriously injured.

Authorities said they believed both attacks were carried out by Protestant extremists.

By Opposition at Opening Today

Parliamentary Boycott Set in India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4 (NYT).—The opposition members of the Indian Parliament announced today that they would boycott tomorrow's opening session to protest the government's six-month-old state of emergency.

"We wish to record, in the only effective way open to us, our most emphatic protest," they said, in a letter to President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.

Mr. Ahmed, whose role is largely ceremonial, will address the opening session in an annual speech roughly equivalent to a

State of the Union message. In the weeks that follow, the Parliament is expected to enact a number of measures giving a more permanent cast to some of the emergency regulations, including press censorship.

It is also expected to formalize the postponement of parliamentary elections, which had been due early this year, and perhaps to begin a series of amendments to the Indian Constitution.

Since Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress party and its allies have a comfortable majority of the seats, the opposition members, who represent six small parties plus some independents, concede that it makes little practical difference whether they are there or not.

At the last session, held in July and August, soon after the emergency declaration, they walked out after the first day. This time, they plan to return to their seats for the debate that follows the President's speech, and they have not yet decided what to do during the sessions after that.

But, after a strategy meeting this afternoon, they said that they were at least more united than they had been before in opposition to the government.

The united front includes nearly 100 members, including 24 who are in jail under the emergency.

The Congress party and its allies hold more than 300 seats in the 523-seat house.

First Business

The first business of the house will be the election of a speaker, and it is a foregone conclusion that the Congress candidate, B. Ram Prasad, will win. But as a protest, the opposition front plans to nominate Jagannathrao Joshi, one of the members who is in jail.

In their letter to Mr. Ahmed, the opposition members said that they were protesting three things: the continuance of the emergency, the continued detention of their colleagues and "the restrictions of unprecedented character on the freedom of the press."

Under the emergency censorship regulations, Indian newspapers are forbidden to report opposition speeches, even when they are part of the parliamentary debate. The opposition front consists of four parties, none of which holds more than two dozen seats. They are the Jan Sangh, Bharatiya Lok Dal, Socialist and Old Congress, which used to be part of the Congress party.

Ford Note to Amin

NAIROBI, Jan. 4 (AP).—A U.S. diplomat delivered a letter on Angola from President Ford to Ugandan President Idi Amin today in what both sides indicated was an amicable meeting.

Uganda Radio, monitored here, said it was the first message sent by Mr. Ford to Marshal Amin. The visit by Ralph Lindstrom, a U.S. Embassy official in Nairobi, to Marshal Amin was part of a U.S. diplomatic campaign before an Organization of African Unity meeting on the Angolan civil war, scheduled for Addis Ababa later this week. Diplomats said the United States was seeking to rally African support for an end to foreign intervention in Angola and for a coalition government.

Cuban Exile Asks Foes of Castro to Fight in Angola

MIAMI, Jan. 4 (UPI).—A Cuban exile said in an interview yesterday that he has opened an office to recruit anti-Castro Cubans to fight in Angola and intends to keep the unit together afterward "to fight in Cuba."

Pedro Martinez Castro said that he is offering \$1,200 to \$1,500 a month to Cuban exiles with a military background and a dislike for the regime of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro. He said that he was being backed by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and "South African interests."

"We are not mercenaries," he said in an interview published in the Miami News. "We are doing this in solidarity with other nations. We are going to Angola because this is a way to fight Communism."

"When we are finished in Angola we do not plan to release the men, but we intend to keep them together as a fighting unit which can be used to fight in Cuba," Mr. Martinez said.

Mr. Martinez, who has been involved in past anti-Castro plots and claims to have been connected with Central Intelligence Agency operations in Bolivia and the Congo, said that he has set up other recruitment offices in Atlanta, New York and New Jersey.

Tightening of Standards Reported

7 Nuclear Exporters Weighing Safeguards

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 4 (NYT).—Seven countries that are major suppliers of nuclear material are near agreement on tighter safeguards to prevent purchasers of nuclear technology from diverting it to military use.

Sources in Paris and London and at the Vienna headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency said that a new code of conduct for exports was expected to emerge from highly secret meetings of the leading exporters—the United States, the Soviet Union, France, West Germany, Britain, Canada and Japan—held in London last year.

The Soviet Union was described by a Western source as "equally as concerned about nuclear proliferation as the United States." Concern has mounted since India exploded a nuclear device in May, 1974.

Nonproliferation Treaty The United States and the Soviet Union were among the 50 signers of the treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons when it was opened for signature in July, 1968. Described as one of the most important accomplishments in arms control, the treaty, which establishes a framework of international safeguards supervised by

the Vienna agency's inspectors, has been signed by 102 countries and ratified by 75.

Among those still to ratify are Egypt, Japan and Switzerland. Among those that have not signed are Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, France, India, Israel, Pakistan, Portugal, South Africa and Spain.

Although France did not sign, it has participated in the London meetings on more stringent safeguards and, according to informed Western sources, has applied tighter export controls itself.

Those familiar with the text agreed upon by the seven suppliers after meeting in November noted that the aim was to extend

the safeguards to areas not covered by the treaty against proliferation.

It is believed that an area where progress was made concerns transfers of nuclear technology, with particular emphasis on the plants that reprocess nuclear fuel—what Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has termed "the greatest single danger of unrestrained nuclear proliferation." The sources said that the West Germans, the French and others had gone along with the idea of tougher safeguards on the reprocessing facilities.

France is credited with helping the advance in this area after a little-noticed move in the Vienna agency in September in connection with the sale of a plant to South Korea.

Under current standards, if a plant is built with a nuclear supplier's technology, only that plant is subject to inspection to insure that the fuel is not diverted to military use. But a clause was inserted in the French-South Korean agreement that if additional facilities for reprocessing fuel were built by Korea, they would also be placed under agency safeguards.

The safeguards operated by the Vienna agency, an autonomous UN body, are applied in 33 countries and require 450 inspections a year.

Premier Calls Crisis a Peril to Economic Recovery Italian Socialists Press Threat to Topple Moro

ROME, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—Prospects faded today for a compromise that would save Premier Aldo Moro's government from collapse.

The Socialist party reiterated its resolve to bring down the 13-month-old coalition of Christian Democrats and Republicans on Wednesday by withdrawing the support it has given the government in parliament. Without the Socialist support, the Moro regime would control only 310 of the 630 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, and would have to resign.

An editorial in the Socialist daily *Avanti* said that any attempt to use "psychological maneuvers" to get the Socialists to change their minds was useless. The 33rd government crisis in postwar Italy is an accomplished fact and people had better start looking for solutions, the paper said.

In a statement today, the Socialist said the best government must meet four demands—protecting jobs, effecting a radical change in economic policy, insuring public order and civil rights and creating a new relationship between the political forces in parliament.

Moro's Stand

Premier Moro has told the Socialists that a crisis now would do irreparable harm to Italy's hopes of economic recovery. Other Christian Democratic leaders have rejected Socialist proposals of creating an emergency government to replace the Moro Cabinet.

The Christian Democrats and the Communists agree that if the government falls, early general elections must be held and that the election campaign could be a bitter and dangerous one. The next regularly scheduled elections are set for the spring of 1977.

The Christian Democrats emerged seriously weakened from the last regional elections in June while the Communists want time to consolidate gains they made then.

"A crisis is now certain," the Rome daily *Il Messaggero* said today.

Most observers agreed, but none could say why the crisis has developed.

The Socialists' threat last Wednesday to bring down the government was made only a month after the party had pledged to continue supporting the coalition until next spring.

Only two weeks ago, Socialist leader Francesco De Martino publicly agreed that a crisis at this stage would be long, dangerous and harmful.

Yet Mr. de Martino broke the traditional year-end calm by declaring that the government's majority had "disintegrated" and that the Socialists would probably withdraw their support at their next meeting, Wednesday.

Reasons advanced for his change of mind include Socialist fears of being "squeezed out" by the growing cooperation of the Christian Democrats and Communist delegations in parliament.

Balkan Meeting To Start Jan. 26

ATHENS, Jan. 4 (UPI).—Greece and its Balkan neighbors, with the exception of Albania, an ally of China, will begin a conference in Athens on Jan. 26 to promote economic and technical cooperation in the area, a government spokesman said yesterday.

The conference, to be attended by Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey, is scheduled to last at least 10 days. Delegates will be split into four committees to study commerce, transport and communications, environmental protection and energy problems, the spokesman said.

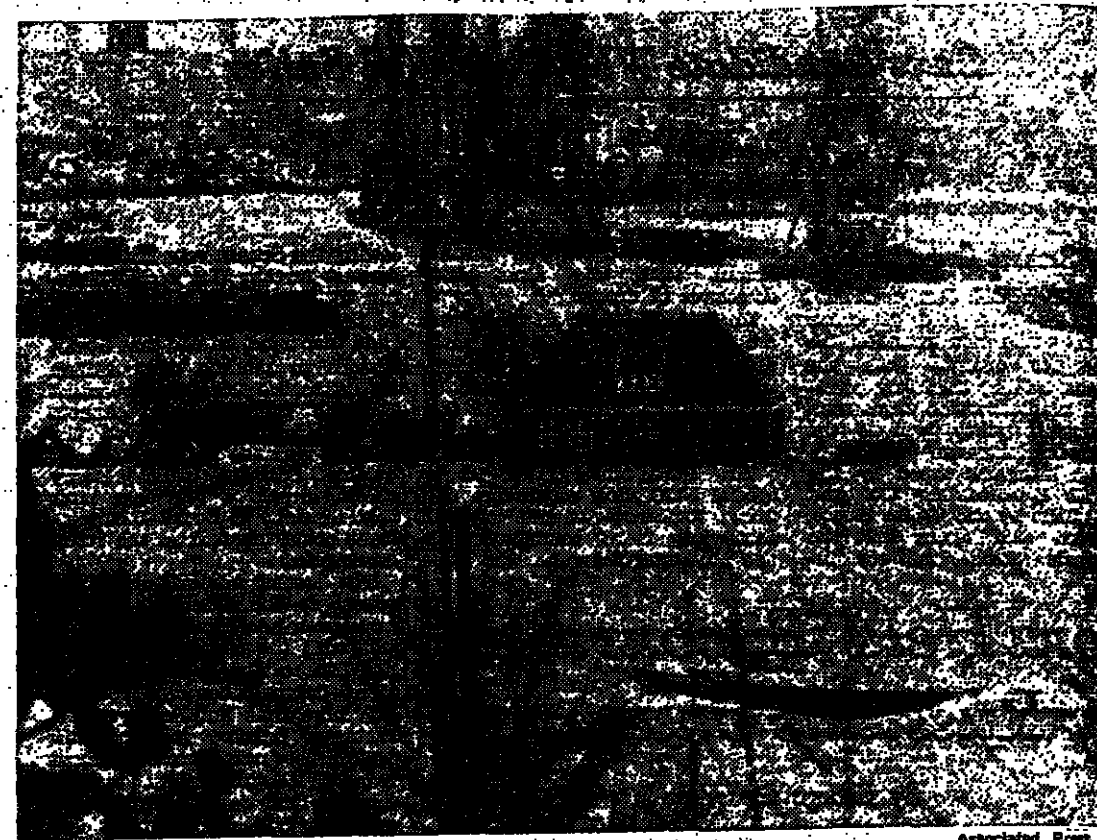
Government sources said the conference will have long-term objectives aimed at the promotion of inter-Balkan cooperation in all sectors of public life.

The Turin newspaper *La Stampa* advanced today the theory that the Socialists' main intention is to prevent parliament from passing a 33-trillion-lire (\$3.4-billion) package to revitalize industry and develop the south of Italy.

Passage of the bill would strengthen the Christian Democrats. Blocking it would demonstrate that there can be no government without the Socialists, *La Stampa* said.

Milan's *Il Giornale* suggested that the reason for Mr. de Mar-

tino's policy shift was that a government crisis now would force the postponement of the Christian Democratic congress due in the spring and enable Premier Moro to take over the party leadership in the meantime.



IN WEST GERMANY—Flooding yesterday in Hamburg after violent winds drove the North Sea into the harbor. A police boat was passing inland from a house near harbor.

47 Killed By Storm

(Continued from Page 1)

woman thrust against the wall of her balcony by a powerful gust. Police in Spain, in eastern France, reported two fishermen missing. Their boat was found overturned on a sand bank in Lake Bourget.

In the northern French town of Arras, 65-year-old Marc Duval died while watching flames leaping from fallen power cables near his home.

In Besancon, in eastern France, the storm pierced an inflatable dome housing a snake exhibition, releasing several of 600 venomous reptiles inside. Firemen and exhibition personnel collected the reptiles before they could get far.

A 10-year-old boy was reported missing in Walem, in northern Belgium, a section particularly hard hit. Police said the boy, a neighbor and his son were caught by a flood that they were trying to escape by going through a tunnel under a highway. The neighbor and his son survived.

The Belgian village of Ruisbroek-Sauvageur was evacuated today after breaches were discovered in three dikes. Two residents were reported injured during the evacuation.

Two Belgian motorists were killed yesterday. In Switzerland, 39 persons spent nine hours trapped in an Alpine cable car, immobilized 93 feet above the snow when 30-mile-an-hour winds triggered a safety mechanism.

"It was swaying violently and it must have been terrifying for the persons inside," said Hubert Bumann, who headed the rescue operation. "But everyone stayed calm. The trapped people kept up their spirits by singing."

One of the rescuers died in an avalanche.

West Bank Arabs Protest Plan for Israeli Housing

TEL AVIV, Jan. 4 (NYT).—Ground-leveling work in Israeli-occupied Samaria for housing for Jewish civilians has drawn protests from Arab neighbors in the West Bank area.

Local Arab leaders wrote to the Israeli military governor calling the development a provocation that the people would not tolerate. The proposed housing is for families now living in a military base at Kadum.

The government, which heretofore has not permitted Jewish civilian settlements in Samaria, a densely populated Arab area, is reconsidering its policy. Meanwhile, Jewish civilians who want to settle there have been allowed to live in the Kadum camp until the government decides.

The Cabinet is split on the question. Officials who envision settling the area to Arabs in a peace settlement argue that Jewish settlements here would destroy that option.

Mayotte Will Decide Who Controls Island

PARIS, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—The people of Mayotte Island in the Comoros will decide in a referendum whether to remain under French control or become independent like the other islands in the Indian Ocean group, it was announced here yesterday.

According to a law published in the Official Journal, the islanders will vote within the next two months. Mayotte was the only one of the four Comoros islands to vote to stay French in a referendum in December, 1974. The three other islands were declared independent last summer.

Refugee Ban Assailed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP).—A group of churchmen, including anti-war activist Philip Berenson, has called on Israel to reverse what it called the Jewish state's refusal to permit Palestinians to return to their homeland.

The denial precludes justice for the Palestinian people and blocks the Middle East peace sought by Israel, a petition, which the group had circulated throughout the United States, said.

A spokesman said the petition was presented to the Israeli Embassy Friday by a delegation that included the former Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. Joe Giam, Howard University chaplain, and the Rev. Simon Smith, executive secretary of the Jewish Foreign Missions.

Rabin Eases Stand PARIS, Jan. 4 (AP).—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel,

Brazil Regime Rescinds Ban On Yacht Race From S. Africa

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—The 3,500-mile yacht race from Cape Town to Rio is on again following a decision by the Brazilian government to reverse its ban on the use of Brazil's ports.

A Foreign Ministry communiqué said last night that the government had reconsidered its ban on the race, which is scheduled to begin Saturday, because of the large number of participants from friendly countries.

No official reason was given for the ban, but diplomatic observers said that it had been prompted by the Brazilian government's opposition to South Africa's policy of apartheid.

The reversal was announced only a day after the ban was disclosed and less than three hours after the Foreign Ministry called in South African Ambassador Abrahamus Viljoen to confirm it.

The communiqué announcing the lifting of the ban said that the government had also taken into consideration the explanation from the Rio de Janeiro Yacht Club that the race, with entries from 13 countries, was part of a larger triangular competition on the Atlantic.

Senior navy officers are reported to be concerned over Soviet influence in Angola and South Africa as an important element in the defense of the South Atlantic against Communist encroachment.

The communiqué announcing the lifting of the ban said that the new decision had been reached "on an exceptional basis," implying that the race would not be allowed to use Brazilian ports the next time.

Part of Global Race CAPE TOWN, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—The course between here and Rio is the second leg of a round-the-world race starting in Saint Malo, France, and ending in Portsmouth, England.

As of today a total of 138 yachts were expected to start the race.

Israel Reaffirms Opposition To UN as Site of Peace Talks

JERUSALEM, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—The Israeli Cabinet said today that it is opposed to any plan for holding Middle East peace negotiations in the UN Security Council. It called again for a reconvening of the Geneva peace conference.

But it said that any new Geneva talks must be confined to Israel and the Arab governments invited in 1973 and must exclude the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In a communiqué after its weekly meeting, the Cabinet reaffirmed Israel's decision to boycott the Security Council's Middle East debate on Jan. 12 as long as the PLO, regarded by Israel as a terrorist organization, is invited.

Observers said it is extremely unlikely that the government will change its stand despite U.S. pressure on Israel to attend the Security Council meeting and present its views.

The communiqué said Israel would "firmly oppose" any attempt to change the site of Middle East peace negotiations from Geneva to New York.

The Cabinet said Israel would not accept any changes by the Council in Middle East resolutions adopted after the 1967 and 1973 wars.

These emphasize the sovereignty of all states in the area, including Israel, and call for a settlement of the Palestine refugee problem. The Cabinet said the two resolutions were the only basis on which peace talks could be held.

Israel fears an attempt may be made at the United Nations to redefine the Palestinian issue as one involving a nation, rather than a large group of refugees.

The communiqué expressed confidence that the United States would stand by the joint policies agreed on by the two countries after Israel signed an interim peace agreement with Egypt last September. The bilateral agreement is believed to provide for U.S. backing of Israel's refusal to talk with the PLO.

Rabin Eases Stand PARIS, Jan. 4 (AP).—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel,

daily in 1976

Fuller Disclosures Urged

22 U.S. Congressmen Are Rated Millionaires

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (NYT).—Amid increasing pressures from inside and outside of Congress for fuller disclosure of financial holdings, partial records show that the House of Representatives has at least 22 millionaires among its 435 members—and possibly more.

Despite a recent trend toward "sunshine bills" that make the activities, financial holdings and certain activities of members of Congress more open to the public than in the past, there is no law that yet requires members of the House or the Senate to make public their total net worth.

But financial statements on file with Congress and government ethics committees in a dozen states, plus voluntary disclosures made by the representatives, have shown the presence of at least 22 millionaires in the House as well as many other members with considerable wealth.

Previously, The New York Times reported that 22 members of the Senate were millionaires.

Present Rules
At present, members of the House must file with the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct the sources of some of their income. These include the names of companies that do "substantial business" with the federal government and companies subject to federal regulatory agencies.

But according to the House

rules, neither the exact number of shares nor their total value need be made public. Estimates of their worth must be filed with the committee, but this material is not made public.

In addition to the records on file, some members of the House have voluntarily made public either income tax records or statements of net worth to avoid potential charges that they might have something to hide.

A Volunteer

Rep. Millicent Fenwick, R-N.J., not only has acknowledged a net worth of more than \$5 million but also has repeatedly volunteered the information during her political campaigns. In contrast, most of her moneyed colleagues seldom call attention to their wealth, doubting that voters want to vote the wealthy into office.

Most of those representatives who are millionaires inherited family wealth as did Mrs. Fenwick, whose father, Ogden Hammond, was a wealthy banker and diplomat. Members of other families include the following:

• Pierre du Pont 4th, R-Del., the great-grandson of the founder of the chemical empire.

• John Heinz 3d, R-Pa., a descendant of the founder of the food conglomerate.

• Alphonse Bell, R-Calif., whose family founded an oil company and who also has interests in ranching and real estate.

• W.S. (Bill) Stuckey Jr., D-Ga., whose family founded a chain of restaurants and nut shops.

• James Brynhill, R-N.C., heir to a family furniture business.

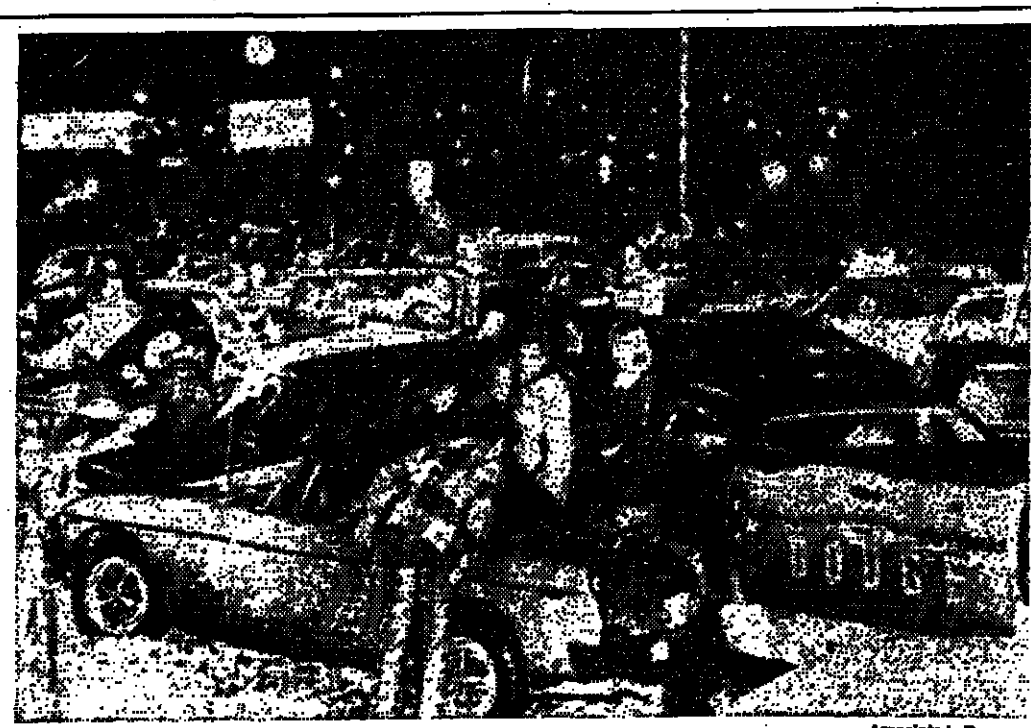
Other millionaires in the House whose families' fortunes are the basis for their wealth are: Richard Ottinger, D-N.Y.; Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y.; Robert Daniel Jr., R-Va.; Gilbert Gude, R-Md.; Robert Kruger, D-Tex.; Richardson Preyer, D-N.C.; Philip Ruppe, D-Pa.; Anthony J. Sotgiu, D-Calif.; Charles Whalen Jr., R-Ohio; Edward Hutchinson, R-Mich.; and William Moorhead, D-Pa.

Members of the House who have become millionaires mainly as a result of their own efforts include: James Collins, R-Tex., who has run a number of successful insurance and electronic ventures; James Schuster, D-N.Y., who has been successful in real estate operations in New York and Washington; Don Edwards, D-Calif., who founded a successful insurance company, and Jack Brooks, D-Tex., who has become wealthy through banking and real estate.

Favored Investments
Stocks in financial institutions are a favored means of investment for congressmen. The National Committee for an Effective Congress, a liberal lobbying and fund-raising group with headquarters here, conducted a survey of representatives' financial interests three years ago and found that 107 members held either an interest in or derived income from either banks, savings and loan associations or bank holding companies. In addition, 28 members then reported holding interests in insurance companies.

Of the 107, nine were members of the Banking and Currency Committee, while six others were on the Ways and Means Committee, which initiates legislation dealing with taxes paid by banks. In addition, 37 of the 107 named in that survey indicated they had had a management position with a financial institution such as being either an officer or a director or both.

Among the favored forms of investment by representatives in 1972 were oil and gas companies by 42 members, power and light companies by 31, broadcasting companies by 22, and drug companies by 30.



WRECK ON THE HIGHWAY—Fifty-two cars piled up on a snowy road in Syracuse, N.Y., late Friday night. Sixty-two persons were injured. Police said the pile-up started when a tractor-trailer swerved to miss two snow-stalled cars.

Slight Damage to \$1-Million Painting

Stolen Rembrandt Is Recovered in Boston

From Wire Dispatches

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Months of negotiations and investigation by law officers have led to recovery of a stolen Rembrandt portrait believed to be of his sister. It was damaged slightly.

"There are no deals being made," U.S. Attorney James Gabriel said yesterday. "No money has been involved in this transaction whatsoever."

Mr. Gabriel, flanked by state police officials and Boston police detectives, announced the recovery in his office with the portrait leaning against the office wall nearby.

The 343-year-old oval portrait of a sober-faced, curly-haired Dutch woman, valued at more than \$1 million, was wrapped in a threadbare brown quilt when recovered at a secret meeting Friday night.

"I think all the art world will be elated," said Jan Fontein, acting director of the Museum of Fine Arts, where the painting was stolen on April 14.

Two gunmen who took the work from a second-floor wall and fled to a waiting car after pistol-whipping a guard and firing several shots. Mr. Fontein said that there appeared to be only slight damage to the 2-foot-by-18-inch painting—two or three rubs or scrapes from the upper right to the lower left. The frame was damaged extensively.

The portrait, entitled "Elisbeth van Rijn," was painted when Rembrandt was 26, living in Amsterdam and beginning to gain prominence.

It was on loan to the museum from the family of the late Robert Treat Paine Jr.

Mr. Gabriel said, "Negotiations began when individuals who had knowledge of its whereabouts became concerned for their safety and the safety of their families."

"The painting was highly sought after by many elements of the underworld, not only for its intrinsic resale value but also for its reward value."

\$300,000 Reward

"It is valued at anywhere from \$1 million to \$5 million. There was substantial reward money. I understand at some point a \$300,000 reward was offered for the return of the picture, no questions asked," said Mr. Gabriel.

State Police Maj. John Regan recovered the Rembrandt with Assistant U.S. Attorney David Twomey late Friday night in a dark area of a restaurant parking lot near the Southeast Expressway in Boston.

Maj. Regan said that the man who turned it over took elaborate precautions not to be identified. He said that the man wore a ski mask, checked to see if they were under surveillance and demanded to see their identification.

Maj. Regan said that the man took the trunk key to his car and he and Mr. Twomey were ordered to go to the restaurant lounge. About 10 minutes later,

they received a telephone call from the man who said, "Go back to your car—look in the trunk."

They found the painting wrapped in the old quilt.

Public Safety Commissioner John Kehoe said recovery of the portrait will not end the case. "The investigation is continuing in an effort to identify, apprehend and prosecute the men who entered the Museum of Fine Arts and stole this painting," he said.

Mother Asserts Kennedy Might Seek Presidency

LANTANA, Fla., Jan. 4 (UPI).

—Mrs. Rose Kennedy says "pressures" may force her surviving son, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., to disengage her wishes and run for president this year, the National Enquirer reported today.

"I feel Teddy may be pressured into running for president this year. I don't want him to, but the pressures may force him," Mrs. Kennedy, 65, was quoted as saying.

The weekly newspaper published an interview with Mrs. Kennedy written by Charles Van Rensselaer, a Kennedy family friend and former columnist for the Hearst newspapers.

"He promised me, he promised me faithfully that he would not run," she was quoted as saying. "I told him I did not want to see him die too, that I could not stand another tragedy like the death of his brother John and Bobby. . . . But even though he has given me his promise that he will not run, I realize there are considerations that could make him change his mind. . . . And if that is his decision, I would support him."

Ice-Age Germs Called Nonsense

PALO ALTO, Calif., Jan. 4 (Reuters).

—Reports that ice-age germs may have caused Antarctic researchers to fall ill were dismissed yesterday by a Stanford University scientist in charge of their activities.

Prof. John Katsourakis, who directs Stanford's radio science studies in the Antarctic, termed the reports nonsense. He said all 12 men at the Siple Research Station in the interior of Antarctica were flown out because of fears they had come down with hepatitis.

Dr. John Tees, deputy medical officer in Christchurch, emphatically rejected a local newspaper report saying doctors were concerned the men might have contracted an unknown disease from bacteria that had lain dormant beneath the ice for millions of years.

U.S. Building Continues on Diego Garcia

Funds Were Frozen For Military Base

By Robert Kaylor

BANGKOK, Jan. 4 (UPI).—A congressional freeze on further spending until April 14 will not halt expansion of the controversial U.S. Navy base on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean, according to a Defense Department spokesman.

He said work to expand runway and airport facilities, to dredge and deepen the lagoon inside the coral atoll and to build additional barracks and other buildings was progressing with funds provided in the last fiscal year—and would go on.

"Sufficient workload remains unaffected to keep the construction forces fully occupied," the spokesman said. He added that the legislation containing the freeze also allows the purchase of some long lead-time items that will be used after April.

Questions about activities on Diego Garcia were submitted to U.S. military authorities in Thailand, a staging and liaison point for traffic to the island, which is situated about 1,000 miles south of the tip of India and about 3,500 miles from Bangkok.

Brief Replies

The queries were referred to the Defense Department, which furnished brief written replies three weeks later. Spokesmen in Bangkok made no further comment.

Closed to visitors, the British-owned island is the site of a secret communications base that sends messages to U.S. Polaris submarines and monitors radio traffic to and from Russian vessels in the ocean.

According to U.S. officials, there are plans to expand base facilities for reconnaissance planes which already use the island, and to set up a refueling and port facility large enough to handle aircraft carriers.

U-2 spy planes and large tanker-craft used to refuel B-52 bombers have also used the island's airfield.

Last month, President Ford signed a military construction bill for the current fiscal year containing additional funds for the \$173-million base. However, it included a provision that no work could be done until April. Congressional leaders said that Mr. Ford had been told to attempt, in the meantime, to negotiate a slowdown of the Indian Ocean arms race with the Soviet Union.

The original version of the bill would have frozen the additional spending until June 15. U.S. government sources here said the date was apparently pushed back by congressmen so that work would not halt completely even though the pace could not be stepped up.

Both liberals in Congress and the governments of India and Sri Lanka oppose construction of the base, urging that the ocean be declared a "zone of peace."

QE 2 Is Diverted To Repair Bow

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 4 (Reuters).

—The Cunard Line has chartered a train to transport 800 of the 1,100 cruise passengers aboard the damaged luxury liner Queen Elizabeth 2 to New York tomorrow, a company spokesman said today.

The QE 2 was diverted after being hit by a coral outcrop in Nassau Harbor in the Bahamas last week.

A concrete plug fitted in Florida came loose yesterday and the 6,963-ton liner began shipping water, although not enough to cause any danger, the ship reported. The QE 2 is scheduled to dock here tonight.

Ford Vetoes a Bill to Expand Picket Rights at Building Sites

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP).—President Ford has vetoed a bill that would have expanded picketing rights for construction unions, declaring that the measure could lead to "greater, not lesser, conflict in the construction industry."

Secretary of Labor John Dunlop, who wrote the bill, had said he was considering resigning because of a Dec. 22 statement by Mr. Ford that he would veto the measure.

In his veto Friday, the President said in a message: "I have concluded that neither the building industry nor the nation can take the risk that the bill . . . will lead to loss of jobs and work hours for the construction trades, higher costs for the public and further slowdown in a basic industry."

Mr. Ford said collective bargaining provisions of the bill have great merit, but added that "I address my objections to a provision that would have allowed construction unions to picket, and possibly shut down, an entire construction site in a dispute that involved only one subcontractor."

New Machinery

A second major part of the bill would have set up new procedures designed to bring quicker and less inflationary settlements of construction industry disputes.

Mr. Ford has acknowledged that he told Mr. Dunlop that he would sign it.

But the President told Mr. Dunlop last week that he had changed his mind. Presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen told reporters last week that the President's shift in position was "a tough decision to make."

Mr. Ford was under heavy pressure from right-to-work factions, contractors and conservatives in the Republican party to veto the measure.

After Mr. Ford announced he would veto the bill, Mr. Dunlop said he was considering resigning, but added he wanted to take two or three weeks to think about it.

Mr. Ford has urged Mr. Dunlop not to resign.

Special Problems

In his veto message, Mr. Ford said he had hoped the bill would provide a resolution for the special problems of labor-management relations in the construction industry.

Reagan to Open Political Swing

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4 (AP).

Ronald Reagan is launching his first intensive campaign trip since he entered the race for the Republican nomination for president Nov. 20.

The tour that begins tomorrow will take Mr. Reagan on a 12,000-mile swing through five key primary states. The emphasis will be on New Hampshire, where Mr. Reagan will meet President Ford in the first U.S. primary, Feb. 24.

Other states to be visited are North Carolina, Florida, Wisconsin and Illinois.

Moscow Maneuvers

PLANNED NEAR TURKEY

MOSCOW, Jan. 4 (UPI).

—Elements of the Soviet Army and Air Force will stage military maneuvers Jan. 25 to Feb. 6 80 miles from the Turkish frontier, Tass said today.

The announcement was in accordance with provisions of the European security and cooperation accord, which called for notification of 21 days of maneuvers involving more than 25,000 troops within 250 miles of a border.

Poll Shows Decline in Support For Kissinger's Performance

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (NYT).

—Public approval of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's performance has fallen steadily over the last year, particularly among Americans who describe themselves as very liberal or very conservative, according to a National Broadcasting Co. poll made public yesterday.

The poll also showed a substantial decline in the numbers of Democrats selecting Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., as their prime candidate for the 1976 presidential nomination. This is in line with the findings in other polls, a trend that political observers view as an indication that more people are taking seriously Sen. Kennedy's denials that he intends to run.

The decline in Mr. Kissinger's popularity was attributed to liberal disapproval of the U.S. policy toward Angola, which gained heavy attention in the news media the week the poll was taken, and a continuing distrust of the pursuit of détente with the Soviet Union.

The poll, conducted by telephone Dec. 15 to 21, found that even Mr. Kissinger's supporters, by a 3-to-1 margin, felt that the Soviet Union "cannot be trusted" to live up to agreements reached in the interest of détente. Kissinger critics felt the same way, by a 4-to-1 margin.

Being aloof or detached. I don't believe it. I think many conservative economists present ideas other than their own in a distorted and negative way.

"I would say Howard and I are simply more honest. We present many points of view, but I make it perfectly clear in my classes that I am not impartial, that I do have values, that some ideas are more valid to me than others."

Prof. Ransom said that in the teaching of introductory courses, "we have an agreement among ourselves—you are supposed to cover the basic material, regardless of your views. I think it works."

© Los Angeles Times.

Rise of Radical Economists Is Posing Challenge at U.S. Universities

By William Trombley

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Jan. 4.—In recent years, traditional economics, whether conservative or liberal, has been faced with a new challenge from the left—the rise of radical economists as a serious field of study in U.S. universities.

Twenty years ago, only one Marxist economist held a tenured position at a major university—Paul Baran of Stanford—and the administrators were under heavy pressure from alumni and donors to fire him.

Today, most leading universities have at least one radical in the economics department and groups of radicals have clustered at several institutions.

In a recent interview, two radical economists at the University of California at Riverside—E.K. Hunt and Howard Sherman—talked about the new popularity of radical economics, a Marxist-oriented approach that by changing the public's political consciousness, seeks to put social responsibility and the interests of workers and consumers ahead of the interests of big business.

The interview took place at Prof. Sherman's home near the Riverside campus. Nestled against a rocky hillside, the house appears to have its share of bourgeois pleasures, including a swimming pool and a whirlpool bath.

"My students ask me about that all the time," Prof. Sherman said. "I tell them I don't believe in a socialism of poverty but a socialism of affluence."

Prof. Hunt estimated that, as recently as 1962 or 1963, there were only 15 or 20 radical economists in U.S. universities. Today, he said, there may be as many as 3,000, about evenly divided between faculty members and advanced graduate students. They have a growing organization—the Union of Radical Political Economists—which publishes its own journal.

Radical economists including Professors Hunt and Sherman, have been invited to testify before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress and to present papers at the annual meetings of the American Economics Association. A radical—John Gurley of Stanford—was vice-president of the association last year and another—Paul Sweezy—is a member of its executive committee.

The most important reason for the blossoming of radical economics was the Vietnam war, according to Professors Hunt and Sherman.

Making Connections

"Suddenly, the radical critique began to make sense to more people," Prof. Sherman said. "They were asking, 'How did this war tend to produce this war?'"

Another reason for the rise of radical economics is that "these are the guys who can lay out the issues," said Roger Ransom, chairman of the UC Riverside economics department. "They make the connections between economics and social and political issues."

This is welcomed by students who have been crammed full of the "mathematical and technical proficiency of a very esoteric sort" that characterizes much current economic teaching, according to Prof. Ransom.

"I think the radicals are weak on analysis," he said, "but they are very strong on laying out the issues and this turns students on." As a result, they swarm to the radicals' classes.

The radicals tend to define their approach more in terms of what they oppose—capitalism, maximization of profit, ownership of the means of production concentrated in the hands of relatively few people—than what they support.

"Conservative economists always conclude in ways that cheat the worker and protect big business, while radical economics is an attempt to protect the interests of workers and consumers," Prof. Sherman said.

There are wide differences of opinion among radical economists but most of them accept Karl Marx's criticisms of capitalism.

They try to apply Marx's analysis to such current problems as "stagflation" (the combination of inflation and high unemployment), pollution and discrimination against women and racial minorities.

Liberals in Majority

Most major economics faculties, including Harvard, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of California at Berkeley, are dominated by liberals, while conservatives have gained a foothold at the University of Chicago and one or two other leading universities. But both groups have been challenged in recent years by the radicals.

Prof. Paul Samuelson of MIT, a Nobel Prize winner in economics and a leader of the liberal school, told a Wall Street Journal reporter:

"Within American universities today the radical economists constitute an important trend" and "a serious research movement from which much will be heard in the future."

But radicals have had trouble gaining acceptance on many campuses.

Traditional economists "try to minimize the spread of radicals by keeping them at universities that don't grant the PhD," Prof. Hunt said. "If one is totally isolated, surrounded by colleagues who are totally hostile, one is

not likely to engage in very creative work."

Nevertheless, he added, "Islands of radicalism have evolved over the last six to eight years," at such schools as American University in Washington, the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, the New School for Social Research in New York City, and the University of California at Riverside.

Once hired, a radical economist faces the same problems in obtaining tenure as do women or members of racial minorities, according to Prof. Sherman.

"If they meet the criteria 200 times over, then probably they can get tenure," he said, "at least at some places."

At Harvard, the failure to grant tenure to Samuel Bowles, son of Chester Bowles, former governor of Connecticut and U.S. ambassador to India, touched off one of the angriest academic arguments in the recent history of that campus. Mr. Bowles departed in the spring of 1973 to become chairman of the Department of Economics at the University of Massachusetts, where he and seven others make up probably the largest group of radical economists in the country.

There have been tenure, promotion and curriculum disputes at many other colleges and universities in recent years.

SAINT LAURENT
rue gauche
pour hommes
SOLDES
12, place Saint-Sulpice - Paris 6

Existence by Sufferance

A great gale swept over northern Europe; the seas rose, and much of what man had wrought through millennia on this, the most man-altered of continents, was damaged or threatened. For a time, the environment humankind boasted of conquering reduced its masters to ant-like figures, scurrying for safety. It was an illuminating gesture by the elements.

Europe—especially northern Europe; Lisbon and Messina have been wasted by earthquakes, and the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum are reminders that the Mediterranean basin is subject to the tremors and explosions of an uneasy earth—is exempt from many of the manifestations that should remind man he exists by sufferance on a stormy planet. It has rivers—but they do not play the central part in climate and ecology that the Nile plays in Egypt, the Amazon in South America, or the great streams of China and North America do in their regions. It has mountains, but they are not as dominant as the Himalayas, the Andes or the Rockies. The sea pounds at its shores, but not with the force with which monsoons and the trades impel the Indian Ocean or the Pacific. It does not have, like the United States, a tornado-swept center.

And so the Europeans have hemmed in their rivers and joined them by canals; they have tunneled their mountains and dyked

their seashores, capturing marshland and ocean floor. They make fires in winter and ice in summer, turn forests into parkland, kill off most of their wild beasts (or keep them in zoos). Even the great snows that defeated Napoleon and Hitler can be modified by technology for those who seek to live with them, rather than kill in them.

It may well be, too, that this taming of nature by man in the center from which so much of today's global culture, so much of the world's technology and politics have arisen, has helped to give man his present arrogance in the face of the awesome powers that murmur beneath the earth, or sweep across its surface. For most of the damage man has received in northern Europe has been self-inflicted, by war and revolution.

That man can both build and destroy on a scale that begins to rival natural forces is patent enough, and cause enough for humanity to seek common means of seeking common goals. But the fury of the winds, and the sea, the inexorable spread of drought, the sudden destruction that a volcano or a quake can bring, should warn that life in our world is, in essence, transient—not only because human life is brief, but because it exists by grace of whatever power rules the winds, the rains, the seas and the shaky ground itself. That power is not man—he needs all his skill, all his concentrated effort still for mere survival.

A Date to Remember

When historians look back on the events of 1975, one day in particular will stand out as a turning point in the affairs of the United States. On April 29, President Ford announced: "The evacuation [of all Americans from South Vietnam] has been completed. . . . This action closes a chapter in the American experience. I ask all Americans to close ranks, to avoid recrimination about the past, to look ahead to the many goals we share. . . ."

The end had not come without a revival of those very delusions that marked the long years of America's tragic and costly involvement in Indochina's civil war. Until the last moment of South Vietnam's collapse, Mr. Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger had asked the American people to believe that one more infusion of U.S. arms could turn the tide. It was finally up to Congress, representing the mood and the will of the people, to reject such thinking, along with the dire predictions of a universal loss of faith in America.

As the curtain fell on Saigon, the President gave expression to his own liberation from the myths that had for so long obsessed the nation's leaders and petrified their policies. Chastened by the futility of the attempt to win "the hearts and minds" of a remote and alien country, Mr. Ford pointed to the folly of the belief that "if we do not succeed in everything everywhere, then we have succeeded in nothing anywhere."

For a brief moment, during those days of somber relief, there was reason to fear that

the long misadventure in Vietnam had so eroded the American people's conscience that they might turn their backs on the teeming masses of Vietnamese refugees. In the end, the most fundamental American commitment—to give asylum to the homeless—prevailed. Before the year's end the last of the refugees had entered American communities. Even at a time of economic stress, the nation kept the doors open. By welcoming one more wave of humanity, Americans showed that they themselves had come home to their best tradition.

In global terms, April 29, 1975, marked not America's withdrawal into a new isolationism but a belated recognition that American power, like that of any nation, has its proper limits. Acceptance of such limitations does not suggest lessened American concern with international affairs; it merely underscores the folly of trying to improve the world by forcing it into the American image. The events of that traumatic spring of 1975 might be summed up by a warning written by Henry Kissinger in 1969, before he took charge of so many of the nation's foreign ventures, that while "a new international order is inconceivable without a significant American contribution," the complexities of a changing world made it impossible to "impose an American design."

It is a warning that should not be allowed to fade from the American consciousness as new and vexing conflicts tempt U.S. policymakers to overestimate the power of U.S. weaponry in settling internal strife in distant lands.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Spain: Slow Progress

The plucky Spaniards who decided to salute the new year by parading around Barcelona's main prison to demand a general amnesty must have been astonished. Instead of breaking up their demonstration, as would have happened automatically in the recent past, the police directed traffic so the march could proceed without hindrance—and then cheerfully negotiated a peaceful end to the affair.

It was the third large gathering with a political intent—one was in Guernica, the other also in Barcelona—that Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne had allowed to be held unimpeded in less than a week, although as recently as a fortnight ago, Madrid police had swung their clubs in the Franco-era manner to break up two rallies in the capital.

This is progress. Mr. Fraga deserves credit for deciding to allow at least these limited manifestations of political dissent and for permitting the Spanish press, which has grown steadily bolder since Generalissimo Franco's death, to report the demonstrations free of censorship. There is no reason to doubt Mr. Fraga's recent promise that the government will declare a general amnesty after it has carefully prepared legislation to modify the penal code and the antiterrorist law.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

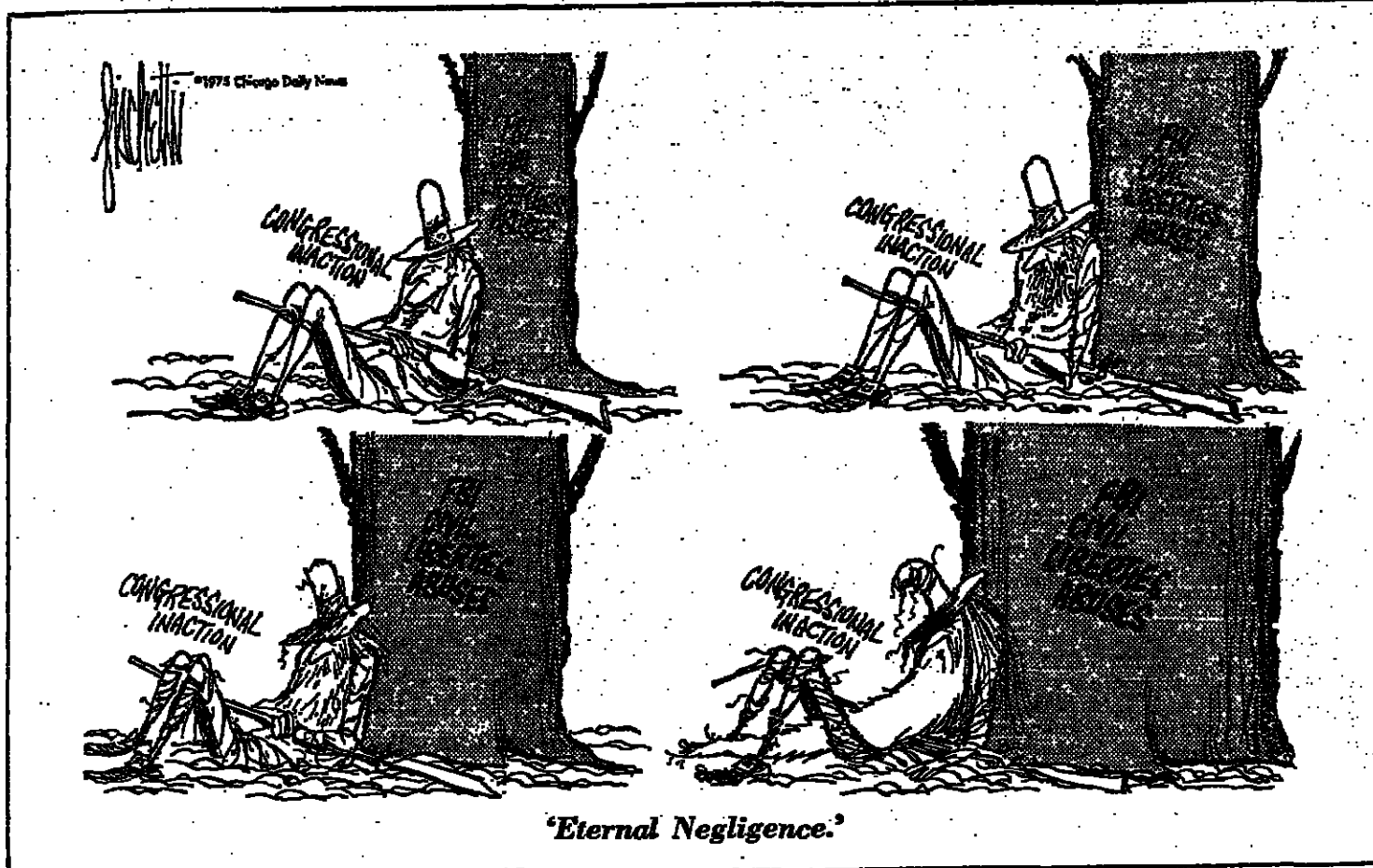
January 5, 1901

NEW YORK.—The Herald's Washington correspondent has obtained copies of important decrees issued by the czar showing that Russia has consistently disavowed any purpose of annexing Manchuria, and means to evacuate that country as soon as circumstances permit. The decrees are in the form of instructions to naval and military commanders and show the czar to be very explicit in his instructions.

Fifty Years Ago

January 5, 1926

CHICAGO.—"The American public during 1925 had an excellent health record," said Dr. Franklin Martin, president of the Gorges Memorial Hospital, in his annual report. "The average span of human life has been increased to 58 years, whereas a few decades ago it was only a little over 40. But medical science still has a long way to go to achieve even more success in this field."



Sketching a Presidential Job Description

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Maybe the first task in the presidential election of 1976, and also the most difficult, is to try to define the qualities of presidential character, intellect, and personality that are best suited to the trends and priorities of the coming years of the seventies.

A presidential election is not so much a judgment on the past as a bet on the future. The instinct of the American people for choosing the better of two candidates is as good as any other democratic country's, but historically it is not all that good. There is a long list of tragic blunders in the presidential election record because the people were looking to the past rather than to the future.

The American people, or so it seems here, were looking to the past when, tired of the First World War, they chose Warren Harding over James Cox in the election of 1920; when they chose the visibly dying Franklin Roosevelt over Tom Dewey in 1944; and Calvin Coolidge over John W. Davis in 1924.

You can still, of course, get an argument about all this, but the historians seem to agree that, for whatever reasons, the voters chose the wrong man for the wrong reasons when they elected Zachary Taylor over Lewis Cass in 1848, Ulysses S. Grant over Horatio Seymour in 1868, Herbert Hoover over Alfred E. Smith in 1928.

'Merest Margin'

Voters interested in the accidents and caprices of history should read Irving Stone's study of the presidential candidate who clearly superior candidates who were defeated, and also the distinguished citizens who were never considered.

"Only by the merest margin," Stone concludes, in "They Also Ran," "has democracy been able to prove that it has the discernment to choose the best man available for the most important office in the land."

In the last few weeks, the newspapers, magazines, radio and television, confronted by a battalion of candidates in '76, have done an excellent job of reporting the candidates' biographies, but we still have to try to draw a political map of the future, and a job-description of the presidency that is relevant to a rapidly changing world.

This is clearly a dicey business, but every family, institution, business and government has to make a few assumptions about the future. Some reasonable assumptions for what's ahead for the United States, at least for the purposes of debate, can be suggested for the next five years:

• It will be a period of new and immensely complicated economic, monetary and political problems between the nations, and among the federal, state and local governments at home.

• Accordingly, maybe three qualities will be essential to a president to grapple with these problems: the capacity to mobi-

lize the most flexible and pragmatic talents of the nation, regardless of party, to analyze these puzzles; the political power to get the consent of the Congress; and the personal gift of speech to reduce all this diversity to some kind of identity.

• A reputation for being a whiz at foreign affairs, and knowing all the personalities in Moscow, Peking and the other major capitals may not be as important in the next five years as they were in the 1960s and early '70s. The leaders in the Soviet Union and China will probably be gone by the end of 1976, and anyway, the security of the United States may depend more on restoring the confidence of the American people in the integrity and efficiency of their own institutions than in anything overseas.

• One assumption you can bet on. In the last years of the 70s almost half of the 215 million Americans will be under 40 and their most vivid political memories will be of the controversies of Vietnam, the scandals of Watergate and Chappaquiddick.

This new rising majority of America, searching, disenchanted and increasingly self-concerned, and even cynical, is not impressed by the New Deal policies of Humphrey, the cold war competitiveness of Jackson, the amiable good intentions of President Ford, or the smooth, theatrical, conservative nostalgia of Reagan. Maybe they don't know what they want, but they don't want the past, and whatever you think of them, they are a critical part of our future.

In the '60s and '70s, we have gone through a torrent of change at home and abroad, in which science and technology, popular education, racial tension and the massive growth of the cities, have challenged all our institutions, social conventions and traditional morality.

Promising Trend

It has been a period of confusion, spiritual bewilderment, and appalling political and business corruption, in which our political leaders have told the people that it was their destiny to get more and more material

wealth, and that the politicians who promise the most live and rule the longest.

But recently, there has been a turn. The most promising trend in Washington at the beginning of the new year is the decline of political promises. All the presidential candidates, except maybe the populist Fred Harris, have suddenly become fiscally responsible, because this is the new popular theme. None of them, however, has come forward with a program, a cabinet, or a philosophy of reconciliation at home that deals with the coming years.

Everybody is for balancing the budget, caring for the poor, driving the wastrels off welfare, making peace with the Soviets and the Chinese, defending Israel without aggravating or losing the oil of the Arabs, but none of the candidates gives us a vision of the coming years, or demonstrates the qualities to deal with them.

Maybe it is asking too much of the candidates, but if we are to get out of this past decade of drift and hallucination, somebody is going to have to define what lies ahead and what qualities we need in a leader.

Race and Tribe in Africa

By C. L. Sulzberger

LUSAKA, Zambia.—Race and tribe dominate all else in sub-Saharan Africa with ideology lagging far behind. Race, at this historical moment, is infinitely the most emotional issue; and it cuts two ways.

For the first time it is no longer simply a question of the black man getting his due rights after generations of white ascendancy but also a question of the white and brown men being able to assure their future in a continent where skin pigmentation is a more obsessive subject than ever.

Whites have been deliberately ousted or frightened away from several lands where they had been installed for decades—like Uganda, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola. And brown men—generally called "Asians" although most have never seen that continent whence their ancestors came—have been driven out in much of newly independent East Africa.

Suddenly an entire new literature is hailing the vigor, talent and beauty of the black man as developed. A West African poem says: "Our god is black, black of eternal blackness, with large, voluptuous lips, matted hair, and brown liquid eyes . . . for in his image we are made, our god is black."

The Fountainhead

"Negritude," a word made intellectually fashionable by Senegal's poet-President Léopold Senghor, is the fountainhead of this new culture which Jean-Paul Sartre has called "the manifesta-

tion of the black soul." Sartre refers to its "grand claim of non-technicism" and explains:

"Techniques have contaminated the white worker, but the black remains the great male of the earth, the sperm of the world. His existence—it is the great vegetal patience; his work—it is the repetition from year to year of the sacred cultus. He creates and is fertile because he creates."

This consciousness of distinction breeds its own racism as voiced in a poem: "The white man killed my father, my father was proud. The white man seduced my mother, my mother was beautiful. . . . The white man turned to me and in the conqueror's voice said: Hey, boy! A shair, a nashin, a drick."

Inevitably, alas, the new feeling of African self-confidence brings with it a racist, anti-white feeling against the former power class of overlords and a racist, anti-brown feeling against the "Asians" who dominated them. This feeling accelerates the flight of tens of thousands of Portuguese from their former colonies and deepens bitter opposition to racial equality adjustments in stubborn white-ruled South Africa.

Mixed into this passion-filled racial adjustment tormenting a continent is the issue of tribalism. A tribe may be defined as the largest unit of people within which there is no warfare. The system must be adjusted to concepts of nationhood. Romantic Africa's old human subdivisions must conform to progress or face

extinction. Otherwise developing lands won't develop. Game, not men, can be preserved artificially.

Tribes continue to have exceptional importance. In Kenya they dominate politics. In Nigeria they stimulated the Biafra insurrection. In Angola the three factions now warring are dominated by tribalism: FNIA largely Bakongo; MPLA mainly Kimbundu and Lunda; UNITA based on the Ovimbundu.

Moreover, tribes leak over existing frontiers which were drawn in Europe by 19th-century statesmen considering only their own nation's interests. The Bakongo live in Angola, the Congo and Zaïre; the Haussa in Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Nigeria; the Wolofs in Senegal, Gambia and Mali; the Massi in Kenya and Tanzania, etcetera.

Prior loyalty to a tribe diminishes the paramount loyalty owed to a nation even though tribalism offers a sense of identity and success. Furthermore, tribal ties present a chance to adversaries of black power to divide majority peoples. Zambian President Kaunda refers to "dirty and cheap tribal mafias."

South Africa's government, faced with inescapable need to adjust relations between the ruling white minority and the huge black majority, endeavors to encourage tribalism and to split up the blacks by ethnic groups, even seeking to splinter actual nations, like the four million Zulus, into separate factions among their mini-tribes.

Chief Ciskei Buthelesi, the outstanding Zulu political leader, is aware of this play and works for unity within each tribe and among all South African blacks, regardless of tribal affinity. Finally, Buthelesi, like Zambia's wise President Kenneth Kaunda, acknowledges that all races—white and brown included—have a legitimate claim to play a full role and share in the future of the nations now burgeoning across the surface of Africa's cloak of many colors.

Russian Past Stops Short Of Nicholas

By William Buckley Jr.

LENINGRAD—In his brilliant forthcoming book ("The Russians"), Hedrick Smith of the New York Times confirms the worst we have suspected, namely that the exhilarating movement of the dissidents in the Soviet Union has been skillfully choked back by the Communist nobility to ghastly proportions. It is reduced to three superstars, or whom brilliant but episodic light continues to shine as they sweat, perform their death-defying treks, peace acts in a progressively sequestered ring of the huge and torrid, once filled with an elite constituency of artists, intellectuals, poets, and pilgrims; who for the most part are absent now when, with increasing frequency, the act goes on. The crowds are back in their crowded quarters, queuing up for a treat, orange, reading—or not reading—the Soviet press; delightfully appeasing the ugly demands of their ugly society, even though it requires them to join in the denunciations of the three great dissidents among them: Solzhenitsyn, Sakharov, and Medvedev.

They take you, in Leningrad, to Peter and Paul Fortress, built at the beginning of the 18th century when Peter the Great decided to Westernize Russia through a splendid new capital. The prison cells at P & P bear the latest occupants before the revolution, the most celebrated of whom are the older brother of Lenin, and the poet Maxim Gorky. The guide will tell you in catch-phrased sentences about the horrors of prison life under the czar. He then tells you that the prisoners were seldom incarcerated for more than six months, dying thereupon on the gallows, or of tuberculosis; or, subsequently, of overexposure in Siberia. It is true that Lenin's brother died on the gallows. His infraction was that he contributed his scientific knowledge to the production of a bomb designed to explode the czar. The bomb, however, misfired. "Upon his death," the guide tells you, "we lost a young genius, already at 21 recognized as the leading young light of Soviet science." Those who have followed the vicissitudes of Soviet science will understand that its provenance was a misfired bomb.

But that observation apart, it is hard to get worked up about executing somebody who tried to blow up his emperor 80 years ago.

Restoration

The czar in Leningrad, so greatly devastated by the German siege of 1941-1944, is for restoration. The exquisite palaces of the czar and czarinas of the past 200 years are recreated with brilliant eye and numinous hand, and there is nowhere in the world such reprinted splendor of decorative detail, achieved by a society that will hang a sign: DO NOT TOUCH! on a hard marble staircase, which sign it would not hang over the genitals of dissidents from the system, dragged into the torture cells for interrogation.

There is something about the past of this that modern Soviet Russia cannot get alone. The restoration is intriguing. It is the desolate palace of Nicholas and Alexandra, the last czars. They will drive you right by it to Catherine's Palace, only 300 yards down the road. You need to make a major scene to slow the bus down to let you look at the one unreconstructed palace in the great complex around St. Petersburg. When, finally, the guide finally consenting, the photographs are taken, the divulges "our resentment" that "so many Americans" should be "interested" in the habitation of the last czar. "For us," she says, "I would guess she was born 25 years after the czar and his family were murdered—the Czar Nicholas is not history, he is still evil, he did much to hurt Russia. . . . How would you like to see him? If I went to New York and took a picture of, of the Bowery?"

Her audience was greatly amused, and one of them suggested she would probably get a prize from the National Endowment on the Humanities, provided the picture were gruesome enough. Why, one wonders, do they fascinate so much the memory of that pallid, awkward, maledictum monarch, drawing curtains over his relatively modest palace, while restoring busily every gilded filigree in every antechamber of his ancestors? Is it a psychic fear of illegitimacy? Anastasia-in-the-closet? The felt need to immerse the link between the fastidious, repressed past, and the grotesque present? Let restoration should become more than a craftsman's passion.

Letters

Up the ERA

I was intrigued by the article on Phyllis Schlafly (ET, Dec. 16). For someone who believes somehow that she is helping women, she has a very anti-woman attitude. Unless, of course, one believes that women are somehow less than intelligent adults. The idea that women need to be protected with such "rights" as being supported by someone else is a patronizing, condescending attitude that views women as closer to children or property than to self-determining, competent, responsible, productive adults. Ms. Schlafly seems to ignore the other side of such questions as single-sex colleges since exclusivity in education has worked far more effectively to exclude women from good educational facilities.

Granted, many women were, and are, victimized into putting themselves into dependent positions by stereotyped attitudes, but it seems strange to continue the victimization by stopping something which will go a long way in allowing women to pursue

educations and careers of their choice with equal access to economic power, while not being penalized for child-bearing responsibilities.

It is interesting to note that 90 such diverse women's groups as NOW, YWCA, Girls Clubs of America, League of Women Voters, Church Women United, Campfire Girls, National Committee on Household Employment, the UAW Community Action Program Department, and the National Councils of Negro, Jewish and Puerto Rican Women support the ERA.

RITA BROCK.

Basel, Switzerland

Soviet Executions

We read (ET, Dec. 28) that the Russians have shot five people in the Azerbaijan region for springing their agricultural cooperative.

Only recently when Spain shot five terrorists who had murdered policemen there were protest marches all over Europe and many governments withdrew their ambassadors.

Where are the protests at the Russian executions? Do we take it that modern morals consider murder a less punishable crime than fraud?

Or could it be that because Spain is openly anti-Communist she is criticized by the socialist regimes of Western Europe for actions which they regard as permissible in Russia?

If, then, governments such as the British, Dutch, etc. are clearly anti-Communist, how is this different from being pro-Communist?

How they must chuckle in the Kremlin.

Alicante, Spain.

G.K. SMITH.

Hit 'Em in the . . .

"Food is a weapon," say Earl Butz and the CIA (Victor Zorza, ET, 28 Dec.). From grapeshot to wheatshot, from "whites of their eyes" to "hit 'em in the belly." What a way to start the Bicentennial. Why not threaten to withhold Coca-Cola?

Le Havre.

AL HIX.

President's Wife Cited Corruption Plagues Indonesian Regime

By John Saar

JAKARTA, Jan. 4 (WP).—Institutionalized corruption within the Indonesian government has swollen to the point where it threatens the country's development and the survival of the Suharto military regime, according to foreign economists and a highly placed Indonesian official.

"We worry about it constantly, even some of the military," said the official who asked not to be named. "We know it has brought down other governments in Asia, but we are powerless to stop it. It is the weakness of this regime."

President Suharto—credited with leading Indonesia to economic and social stability in his eight-year rule—is unable to deal with corruption effectively, Western analysts say, because of extensive and unusual business dealings by his wife and other family members. Mrs. Tien Suharto's privileged entrepreneurship is well known—"a public secret," said an Indonesian journalist—as is her nickname: "Madame Tien (Ten) Per Cent."

An elaborate kickback and bribery apparatus allows officials at all levels of government to plunder international aid allocations and the state development programs, which are supposed to channel some of the growing wealth to the poor who make up the vast majority in this country of 132 million persons. The same officials levy "taxes" on foreign investors and impoverished Indonesian citizens who have to deal with the cumbersome bureaucracy.

Single Dissent

Those conclusions gathered in many interviews with economists and diplomats in Jakarta are corroborated by the high Indonesian official, with the exception of aid funds, "which I hope and believe we have made incorruptible," he said.

Alarm over corruption is coupled for many observers with a deeper pessimism over the Suharto regime's ability to deal with Indonesia's frightening crescendo of survival problems. The country is already vastly overpopulated. By the year 2000, depending on whether the birth explosion can be harnessed, it will be between 200 million and 212 million. The survival of those people will depend on food, land, water, education, employment and housing and industrial projects on a scale scarcely imaginable in 1976.

"Twenty-five years ago, people were saying about India, 'the things I'm saying about Indonesia,'" a Western economist said. "In the developing countries, Bangladesh is hopeless, India is pretty well hopeless and, though it's not so obvious, Indonesia is close to hopeless."

Paradoxically, it is Indonesia's rapid growth of recent years that has given rise to the new sober mood and "a consensus of pessimism" among the international economists in Jakarta. The hope in the past was always that Indonesia's resource wealth in oil, timber, tin, nickel and other minerals would yield a telling advantage over other developing nations.

After two years of an oil bonanza that doubled export earnings, and a rush by American and other investors to exploit the other resources, there is a reappraisal of what that growth really means to the country at large, and where the benefits are going.

Oil Resources

The notion that Indonesia was a mountain of oil and a lake of oil ready to turn into untold wealth is dying fast. Indonesian oil is only 2 per cent of the world supply. Shared among a huge population and so many urgent development needs, it is not this much. It adds \$2 a barrel to the theoretical per capita income of \$181. After that gain has been severely eroded by the rising price of imports.

Still, whatever the figures, the oil revenues are an important asset. The realization that too much of the money is sticking to relatively few hands has disillusioned many foreigners and some Indonesians.

The result of the sudden growth, in one economist's understatement, is that "the top small percentage has had its standard of living increased greatly in excess of anyone else, the few are living very well, and the people at the bottom are living very, very poorly."

Pertamina Woe

Corruption is the element that adds larceny to inequity. The wealth of the Jakarta elite, typified by the proliferation of luxury Mercedes-Benz cars, is only an eye-catching manifestation of something that goes to the root of the way Indonesia is being

run, according to critical analysts. State-financed domestic development dominates the economy, accounting for 60 per cent of Indonesia's income. But no one knows how much of Indonesia's income leaks away through corruption. An American with close knowledge of a construction program utilizing domestic and foreign aid says firmly that 30 per cent of money is wasted on payoffs. Pertamina, the state-owned oil corporation, signed contracts for massive expansion for which it had nothing like adequate financing. The government is now paying off a \$3 billion debt to bail out Pertamina. The size of the error was almost inexplicable. How did it happen?

"Grossly inadequate planning," said a Western analyst, an implicit criticism of the overall financial management in Indonesia.

"Yes," agreed the highly placed government official. Then, he added flatly: "Pertamina was corrupt."

Brilliant at airports and ports has made the importing of materials notoriously difficult. Officials deal in red tape for weeks or months until the message gets across. Trade officials from one embassy here have helped businessmen make the payoffs, and corruption was actually defended as a way of speeding matters up. This is no longer true, and the U.S. Embassy tells businessmen who seek for advice that sometimes bribing works and sometimes not.

No Solutions

The potential explosiveness of corruption and the resulting conspicuous consumption among the ruling elite is well understood by the government, observers believe. "It scares the hell out of them," says a longtime resident, "because they haven't found any way to stop it or even tame it down."

President Suharto has so far dealt with the problem by such modest steps as ordering ministers to take their more ludicrously expensive cars—such as Rolls Royces—off the road and to keep only one house.

Gen. Suharto has shown an acute sensitivity to criticism of his wife's activities in the powerfully entrepreneurial Army Wives Association, and of their relatives' extensive commercial investments. A passing reference to Mrs. Suharto in a June issue of Time magazine earned the suspension of two subsequent issues. Censors reportedly tore up newsstands, obliterating the offensive reference.

One theory holds that Gen. Suharto is well aware of the corruption charges against his wife and members of his entourage, but is unable to find a solution. An observer sympathetic to the President points out that while he is of modest birth, his wife comes from a family with claims to royal status. "A man would face a real dilemma in balancing the demands of his wife against the nation's and his own political interest," he added.

Virtually everyone interviewed in Jakarta agreed on the degree of corruption. Observers fall into two camps in their interpretation of its meaning for the future of Indonesia. The minority view held it was a transitional phase of the market economy and the ripple effects of a gross national product increasing at 7 per cent annually would soon trickle down throughout the nation.

Respect for Suharto

Gen. Suharto is thoroughly respected for his political shrewdness, a responsible, non-aggressive foreign policy and a remarkable achievement in bringing the nation's economy back from the ruins left by the late President Sukarno.

The critics assert that Gen. Suharto is riding a tiger, pursuing a highly undesirable course from which retreat is difficult. In the first eight years of his rule, he did the obvious things, reached a plateau and lacks the momentum to move off, the critics say.

The President's first five-year plan, which ended last year, stressed improvements to the country's infrastructure—roads, bridges and railways. It also spurred the resource exploitation and other capital-intensive industries that yielded profits for the investors and tax revenue for the government, yet offered scarcely any new jobs for the work-hungry Indonesians. Analysts of the second five-year plan applaud the goal of growth through social justice with the spending of quadrupled funds on irrigation, health and education.

Reluctantly, on the basis of the last eight years, they question the government's ability to deal with the crucial questions of the landless poor, infrastructure, among at least 50 per cent of the 80 million on Java, the growing numbers of jobless people and an educational system that sees only 55 per cent of children going to primary school and 23 per cent to secondary school.



'You Have to Live With It'

Ford Discounts His Image as 'Amiable Bumbler'

By Lou Cannon and David S. Broder

WASHINGTON (WP).—In the last few weeks, President Ford has become the butt of a hundred jokes and cartoons, all embellishing the theme that he is a "bumbling fool." The cartoonist's name is "Amiable Bumbler."

As a candidate in a tough race, he is not about to shrug off this ridicule. But he talks as if he thinks he will have the last laugh.

"You have to live with it," Mr. Ford told The Washington Post in an interview last month. "But you don't have to believe it—and I don't."

A cartoon in the Denver Post, while he was skiing at Vail, Colo., 100 miles away, showed Mr. Ford skiing awkwardly backwards downhill, while an onlooker said, "I understand his ski instructor is also his campaign manager."

A Metaphor

The skiing scene was obviously used as a metaphor for Mr. Ford's political troubles, but it hit a nerve—especially after newspapers had run a photograph of the President tumbling on the slopes earlier in the week.

Mr. Ford is proud of his skiing and jokes that by the polls showing him in danger of defeat by Republican challenger Ronald Reagan.

"I have long felt," he told the White House session, "that if you keep a high degree of composure and don't get rattled and have total confidence in yourself, that things work out pretty well."

Aides who saw Mr. Ford frequently during the period since early December Gallup poll showed him trailing Mr. Reagan for the Republican nomination.

he said. "I don't know whether it's a self-defense mechanism in himself or what, but I'm kind of amused at that."

Not only is the 68-year-old President—a former football player—proud of his athletic prowess, he is also prepared to test his physical condition against anyone else in the race. "My health is the best," he told The Post. "I'd be delighted to have my health record put on the table... I think it's good. I'd lay mine against anybody else's."

Sense of Humor

Mr. Ford went on to recall that cartoonists had always had sport at the expense of presidents and presidential hopefuls, and that some of his predecessors had been parodied even more brutally by the comics and commentators of their day.

"It's just part of the American sense of humor," he said, "and I guess you have to live with it. The main thing is you don't have to believe it, and I don't."

In The Post's interview and in a similar discussion at the White House the following day with representatives of news organizations, Mr. Ford made every effort to show that he was no more disturbed by the cartoons and the jokes than by the polls showing him in danger of defeat by Republican challenger Ronald Reagan.

"I have long felt," he told the White House session, "that if you keep a high degree of composure and don't get rattled and have total confidence in yourself, that things work out pretty well."

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say the vacation period in Vail gave the President the confidence he needs for the political and legislative battles ahead.

When a Post reporter asked Mr. Ford on the way home from Colorado whether "you don't really feel that your administration is in the kind of trouble that a lot of the year-end pieces (in the press) have suggested," his answer could not have been more emphatic.

"I do not," he said.

He went on to argue that what he sees as the accomplishments of his 16 months in office—reducing inflation, bringing the country back from a severe recession and working for peace—have not yet been fully perceived, largely because "this has been a tough time, an unusually different and difficult time."

After assassinations, riots, terrorism, Vietnam, inflation and high unemployment, he said, "the benefits that I've enumerated have not yet been understood by the majority of the American people. But I am encouraged because I believe these are accomplishments the American people in the long run will recognize... and will respond to."

But while Mr. Ford insists that the ridicule he has received in recent weeks "doesn't bother me at all," it is of concern to his aides. Some of whom think he can be laughed out of the race for the White House.

The problem has been building since the President took his first well-publicized fall, coming down the steps from Air Force One in Salzburg, Austria, last year. There have been other public stumbles—tripping on a dog leash, and over a wheelchair and bumping his forehead on the edge of the swimming pool.

White House press secretary Ron Nease was bothered enough at Vail to call the depiction of the President as a clumsy of the "most unbecomingly misrepresentation" in history. "It would be a mistake if that impression cost him votes," he said, because "this President is healthy, he is graceful and he is by far the most athletic President in memory."

A Lot of Fun

Mr. Ford himself took a more philosophical tone in discussing the ridicule. "Historically," he noted, "cartoonists, commentators, news writers, over the years have had a lot of fun with presidents and presidential candidates."

And he added the next day at the White House: "I was looking at some cartoons over the past years of American political life, and the ones today are not any sharper than the ones in the past. Presidents have survived that kind of criticism, those that did have good programs and were right, and I think you have to have a sense of humor about this."

The book Mr. Ford may have been referring to was the newly revised edition of "The Unforgettable Mr. Ford: A History of American Political Cartoons" by Stephen Hess and Milton Kaplan.

It shows past presidents caricatured as everything from tattooed men to clowns to spiders. But it also quotes the classic reaction of New York's Boss Tweed, when he was being destroyed by Thomas Nast's cartoons:

"Stop them damn pictures," Boss Tweed roared. "I don't care so much what the papers write about me. My constituents can't read. But damn it, they can see pictures."

Schools Held Inadequate U.S. Blacks Fleeing City for the Suburb

By Paul Delaney

NEWTON, Mass. (NYT).—Alfred Smith did not have to ponder his answer when asked why he chose to live in this cozy, middle-class suburb of Boston.

"Better schools," he said. "For us the choice was easy. We wanted to provide our children with the best education we could, and they were not getting it in West Roxbury, in the city," remarked the 36-year-old urbanologist, who works in the city with the Social Security Administration.

This choice was just as easy and the reasoning was the same for James Webb, a vice-president of Blue Cross-Blue Shield, who left a comfortable apartment in the Hyde Park section of Chicago to move to Glenview, a town north of the city on Lake Michigan.

Financial Ability

The Smiths and the Webbs are representative of growing numbers of middle-class black families who find themselves for the first time with the financial ability and the desire to move into predominantly white suburbs. These blacks are opting for suburbia primarily because they do not consider public schools in the city to be adequate. Essentially, though, blacks move to the suburbs for the same reasons as whites. They acknowledge that it amounts to "black flight" but assert that it differs from "white flight" in that their move is not racially motivated.

"Middle-class whites want a good education for their children; so do middle-class blacks; middle-class whites want decent housing; so do middle-class blacks. Middle-class whites want safe neighborhoods; so do middle-class blacks," commented Sarah Austin, vice-president of the Urban Coalition, a Washington-based organization that monitors urban problems.

The reasons for moving are the same, to get away from crime and the declining quality of life in the city," she added. "And as more blacks move up the ladder economically, more will move to the suburbs. So far, the vast majority has elected to remain in the city, but as city life becomes more intolerable they will find it less difficult to leave."

Black flight has ramifications for the city just as serious as white flight, experts and individuals agreed, particularly if it increases, as Mrs. Austin and others believe it will. If middle-class blacks join the ranks of the city and city schools, thereby further eroding the tax base, the inner city will become even poorer, they believe.

Black flight has stirred controversy within the black community between middle-class suburbanites and critics who feel the migration of blacks strips the city of its economic base, erodes black political power and drains some of the best talent away from the community.

Identity Question

The controversy includes debates over the propriety of raising black children in predominantly white suburban settings and over the possible loss of black identity by those who leave the ghetto. Mr. Smith and others say that suburban blacks must consistently defend their lifestyle against attacks by fellow blacks.

But men like Mr. Smith and Mr. Webb seem determined to live in the suburbs, and the effort to locate blacks in the inner city seems to be picking up, although it has come upon hard times during the recession. Fair housing organizations that not only find homes but also directly finance the purchases or help arrange financing are operating in nearly every big city.

Joy Burgos, housing specialist for Westchester Residential Opportunities in suburban New York, said that the organization has helped more than 700 families buy or rent homes in the last seven years. Paul Epstein, executive director of the Home Investment Fund in Chicago, said that it was becoming easier to locate blacks in the suburbs as resistance by white residents and real estate companies, especially in middle-class sections, decreased.

While the resistance has not disappeared completely, Mrs. Burgos and others involved in fair housing reported that suburbanites were finding their way to the suburbs of New York City. One preference seems to be lower Westchester County because of easy access to the city, she said. She noted movement to such places as Tuckahoe, Pelham, Yonkers, Mamaroneck, Scarsdale and Port Chester in lower Westchester and Pleasantville, Yorktown, Chappaqua and North Salem in upper Westchester. Blacks are also moving into lower Putnam County, she added.

New Jersey

In northern New Jersey, Nathaniel Hubbard, a housing counselor for the Morris County Fair Housing Council, said that blacks were moving into Morris County, Dover, Troy Hills and Moorestown. Among others, Mrs. Hubbard, executive director of the fair housing council in Bergen County, said that blacks were settling in

Wallington, Ridgewood, Englewood, Teaneck, Tenafly and Glen Rock.

The black movement to suburbia has been a slow process, mainly because of housing discrimination. But there has been a steady trek from the city the last two decades. Around New York City in 1950, blacks accounted for 4.5 per cent of the suburban population. They made up 5 per cent in 1960 and 6.3 per cent in 1970, according to the Bureau of the Census. The percentage in Chicago were 2.3 in 1950, 3.1 in 1960 and 2.5 in 1970. In Los Angeles, they were 2.9 in 1960, 4.7 in 1960 and 8.4 in 1970.

The perception by blacks that city schools are inadequate has led many who can afford it to look for such alternatives as moving to the suburbs, sending their children to private and parochial schools or participating in programs that allow their children to attend public schools in some suburbs.

Los Angeles Revitalizing Core of City

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES (NYT).—In the heart of this city that all but surrendered its soul to the automobile, there is a new vitality these days, the beginnings of a skyline and an angry debate over the future of Los Angeles.

New skyscrapers bristle from the western edge of the downtown business district, creating a vertical profile in a city famous for being horizontal—the classic urban sprawl.

A financial center has sprung up there, still only a reflection of Lower Manhattan, but a head-on in a land of sport shirts and suede shoes.

Besides new buildings, there are plazas and malls, underground shopping centers, fountains, trees, neon-lit outdoor concerts, and for only 10 cents, a pleasant ride on a minibus that shuttles around town.

Yet, not far from the 16 new buildings in the West Side, there is a sordid row of 38-a-day hotel rooms, derelicts and alcoholics, and hundreds of old buildings infected with decay. These are the subject of the city's quarrel over its future.

After more than five years of discussing the idea, the Los Angeles City Council on July 13, by a vote of 12 to 1, approved the largest urban redevelopment project ever undertaken in the United States.

The plan called for revitalization of virtually all of downtown Los Angeles not already modernized—an area of 2 1/4 square miles with 255 square blocks and more than 2,000 buildings.

Thomas Bradley, the city's liberal black mayor, inherited the plan from his predecessor, Sam Yorty, but he has staked his own prestige solidly on the project.

"It will put a stop to the blight and deterioration that ultimately will destroy the downtown area," he said in an interview. "It will create jobs and, he said, contain a 'renaissance' in the center of the country's third largest city."

Under Attack

But the project is under mounting and strident attack, largely because of unusual financing. For the next 35 years, all property taxes collected within the 2 1/4 block area (which includes much of the new skyscrapers) beyond the limit that were in effect in 1975 will be given to the city's development agency to spend on projects within that area.

To Ernie Bernzard, the 16-county union who dissented to the project, is a "multibillion-dollar subsidy to be paid for all the taxpayers in the county for the benefit of a few major property owners."

His remaining is that for each dollar invested on the project, taxpayers elsewhere in the county will have to pay an equivalent amount to finance government services. He claims the diverted tax revenues could reach \$4 billion to \$6 billion over 35 years, although Mayor Bradley favors putting a limit of \$750 million on spending.

Since July, at least 5 of the 16-county union who voted for the measure have said they now have doubts about it. Mr. Bernzard filed two lawsuits challenging the legality of the plan which has not come to court yet. And the government of Los Angeles County has joined him in the suits.

To a large extent, the quarrel is the end result of Los Angeles' economic growth.

Today, Los Angeles covers 400 square miles. It stretches more than 50 miles wide at some points. The city establishment now discovering that many people in the San Fernando Valley, San Gabriel Valley, and out the city have with the inclination to pay for revitalization of the central city.



Liberal Norway Witnessing Growth of Extremist Groups

OSLO (AP).—Oslo recently witnessed events that could have taken place in Germany in the early 1930s. The two main extremist movements on the political right and left had a battle in which a downtown restaurant was damaged.

In the clash on Nov. 15 were the National Front, whose leaders have been branded the "heirs of Hitler" but who claim they are not Nazis, and the Anti-Fascist Front, mostly composed of the extreme leftist Worker Communist party, whose members are Maoists.

The rightists were meeting here in secrecy with the purpose of officially forming a new party. But the Maoists discovered the gathering, broke into the restaurant and threw the National

Front leaders out of the building. Several people were hurt in the fighting.

Such political polarity and violence is rare here. Norwegians resisted Nazism for five years during World War II and Norway's opposition to racism and extremism is well known.

In November, Norway was among the nations voting against the United Nations resolution condemning Zionism as racism. Some observers see the emergence of an extremist right as a reaction to the infiltration by Maoists in schools, universities, trade unions and even in the armed forces. Although the Maoists are small in number, their influence is strong in some fields despite increasing signs of opposition to them.

Attempts by the National Front to register as a party have been rejected by the government. The group's main ideology is a dislike for the Jewish people, who are being charged by the authorities for recent anti-Semitic attacks.

The young alleged "heir of Hitler" (Norwegian Nazi leader) Vikim Quilting was executed after World War II for collaboration. He is not expected to gain much sympathy.

But a new situation has been created in Norway by the arrival of immigrant workers from Pakistan and North Africa. In Oslo alone, there are some 9,000 Pakistanis. A backlash to this immigration could help the National Front, with its slogan "Norway for the Norwegians."

The front is led by student Erik Bræckhoff. He and his followers claim they are not Nazis or fascists but nationalists and anti-Communists. They support what they call a strong state and say that the right to citizenship and the right to work in Norway must be reserved for Norwegians of "pure blood" only.

After November's violent confrontation, Mr. Bræckhoff said the group had to form its own security guard for protection. Such paramilitary groups, however, are illegal here.

Although the strength of the Neo-Nazi today is not considered a threat to Norwegian democracy, it is feared that, if the Maoists continue their campaign of infiltration, the reactionary movements will grow.

UPV 110150



Interim Report

A small profit increase

CSR Limited, formerly The Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Limited had a consolidated net profit of \$420.8 million (US \$25.8 million) for the half ended 30th September 1975. This is 2½% higher than for the corresponding period last year and reflects lower profits from sugar offset by higher returns from minerals and materials for building and construction.

Sugar

Wet weather seriously delayed harvesting of sugarcane. However, the CSR Group mills (including Australian Estates mills) expect to make about the same tonnage of raw sugar for the full season as they made last season—836,000 tonnes. In the half year to 30th September these mills made 433,000 tonnes of raw sugar compared to last year's 497,000 tonnes.

Refined sugar sales in Australia are expected to be about the same as last year's 711,000 tonnes, but sales in New Zealand are expected to be lower.

Building and construction materials

For most materials, sales volumes remain depressed. In the half year they were about 15% below the same period last year, some products being less affected than others. However, price increases, together with a slight easing of the intense upward pressure on costs which marked the corresponding 1974 half year, have enabled higher profits to be achieved.

Mining

The Mt. Newman iron ore venture, in which Pilbara Iron Limited (68% CSR) has a 30% interest, shipped 14.4 million tonnes of ore in the half year (6% less than for the same period last year).

Grove Alumina Ltd. (51% CSR) shipped 667,000 tonnes of bauxite (20% higher) and 155,000 tonnes of alumina (8% higher). Buchanan Borehole Collieries Pty. Ltd. (62.65% CSR) shipped 395,000 tonnes of coal for the half year (31% higher).

Growth

On 1st April 1975 the Australian Estates Co. Ltd., an English company, became a subsidiary of CSR and is now wholly-owned.

A programme of substantial capital expenditure at sugar mills is well advanced, and expansion programmes are progressing at CSR's five Australian sugar refineries, the Mt. Newman venture and Buchanan Borehole Collieries.

CSR 100 Cornhill Street, Sydney, Australia 2000

(formerly The Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Limited)

*Exchange rate: 11/12/76 \$A1=US\$1.25

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds \$1,000 High Low Last chg

Bonds	\$1,000 High	Low	Last	chg
Abercrombie 1987	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1988	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1989	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1990	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1991	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1992	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1993	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1994	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1995	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1996	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1997	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1998	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1999	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2000	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2001	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2002	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2003	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2004	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2005	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2006	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2007	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2008	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2009	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2010	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2011	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2012	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2013	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2014	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2015	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2016	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2017	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2018	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2019	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2020	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2021	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2022	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2023	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2024	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2025	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2026	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2027	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2028	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2029	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2030	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2031	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2032	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2033	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2034	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2035	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2036	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2037	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2038	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2039	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2040	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2041	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2042	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2043	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2044	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2045	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2046	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2047	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2048	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2049	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2050	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2051	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2052	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2053	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2054	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2055	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2056	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2057	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2058	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2059	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2060	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2061	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2062	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2063	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2064	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2065	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2066	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2067	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2068	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2069	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2070	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2071	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2072	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2073	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2074	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2075	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2076	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2077	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2078	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2079	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2080	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2081	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2082	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2083	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2084	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2085	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2086	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2087	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2088	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2089	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2090	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2091	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2092	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2093	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2094	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2095	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2096	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2097	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2098	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2099	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2100	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0

Foreign Bonds

Bonds \$1,000 High Low Last chg

Bonds	\$1,000 High	Low	Last	chg
Abercrombie 1987	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1988	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1989	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1990	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1991	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1992	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1993	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1994	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1995	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1996	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1997	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1998	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 1999	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2000	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2001	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2002	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2003	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2004	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2005	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
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Abercrombie 2007	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
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Abercrombie 2043	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2044	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2045	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
Abercrombie 2046	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0

Highest Figure Given Is \$7.152 Billion

PARIS, Jan. 4 (IHT).—Last year was the busiest on record for the Eurobond market, the leading banks which keep the statistics agree. But as usual, there are more questions than answers as many gross-volume figures at there are banks issuing Japan ranked third and fourth, respectively. Both countries have been borrowing heavily to offset the impact on their foreign-exchange reserves due to the increase in oil prices.

According to Crédit Suisse Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Lyonnais, Crédit Suisse White World, Kredietbank and Merrill Lynch.

Filling out the top 10 are Union Bank of Switzerland, Crédit Suisse White World, Swiss Bank Corp., Citibank, Societe Generale de Paris, Paribas, Deutsche Bank AG, and the London-based HSBC.

White Weld, central governments and government agencies accounted for 40 percent of the total turnover. The figure rises to 42.8 per cent if international and European agencies are included.

U.S. borrowers, who until 1972 dominated the market, accounted for 30.5 per cent of the turnover. They were responsible for only

Corp., Westdeutsche Landesbank AG, Sica Générale de Banque, Societa Generale di Banche e Credito, and Paribas. The order on some lists differs slightly, with Cr dit Suisse for example, in fourth place on all lists but one, on which it ranks third. There are two banks in the third West German bank, three

A more fundamental discrepancy is a lack of agreement on what broadly constitutes a Eurobond. Broadly speaking, all agree that a debt instrument be underwritten by an international syndicate of banks, that it be distributed internationally and that it be free of any withholding taxes on interest payments. And at this point, there is a sticking point. Some banks exclude from their menu bonds that are not listed on an exchange. Others go further and exclude bonds that are simul-

2 to 4 per cent of last year's volume. The removal of U.S. controls on capital outflows and tax changes that eliminated the advantages to floating issues abroad account for this diminishing role.

Despite the differences on how to count Eurobonds, there is surprising unanimity in the ranking of leading managers and companies. **Jeudiathbank** Luxembourg and **Deutsche Bank** occupy first and second place, respectively, on the lists compiled by **Sanuoy de**

compilations rank **Westdeutsche** in sixth place, one puts **Commerzbank** in sixth and another gives the slot to **Dresdner**.

It is interesting to note that despite the sometimes leading role that **Mideast banks** played in the market last year, none ranked among the top 30. Significantly, **S. W. Warburg**, one of the banks singled out for criticism by the **Mideast banks**, held fifth place in the top 15. It ranks 11th on two lists, 12th on one list and 15th on two others.

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 7)

Highest Figure
The highest figure of last year's end-of-market volume came from Citicorp International Bank. At \$152 billion, it is up from \$124.4 billion in 1974 and well ahead of the previous record of \$56.6 billion in 1972.

Credit Suisse White Weld puts last year's volume at \$7,089 billion, up from \$1.81 billion in 1974 and from \$5.66 billion in the 1972

offered on bonds clearly on the decline, whatever money is likely to move into the bond market will probably do so quickly to take advantage of the still relatively high rates.

This is particularly true of banks and other professionals operating in this market. Borrowing three-month Eurodollars at close to 5 3/4 per cent, they can inventory bonds yielding in excess of 9 per cent—pocketing the

effect, earn about 9 per cent a year. Most of the recent convertible-bond offerings from Japanese firms have offered a blend of straight and convertible bond features.

Although prices of Canadian-dollar Eurobonds continue to perform less buoyantly in the secondary market than U.S.-dollar bonds, coupons in the Canadian sector are also on the way down.

According to some analysts, one reason the five-year maturity has become so popular is that the banks themselves are willing

The figures from all the banks show that the dollar has continued to have its preeminent position eroded. From a high of 53 and 66 per cent of the currency in 1972, the dollar has since 1973 accounted for between 42 and 45 per cent, depending on which figures are used. In 1974, the dollar accounted for almost 50 per cent of total turnover.

To take a position for that relatively short a span. Maturities of 10 years, they say, appeal to a completely different audience. Meanwhile, coupons have been increasing slowly during the past months, but the U.S. Canadian dollar sectors and now, for the first time in seven months, bankers are prepared to offer a coupon below the 9-per-

Bank of Canada, is seeking \$Can 25 million for six years at 9 3/4 per cent. The coupons on both issues are a quarter of a point below recent issues of commercial quality.

The Deutsche-mark sector, Denmark is offering 100 million DM of six-year notes with a coupon of 8 1/4 per cent. A number of issues are

Biggest Gainer
The biggest gainer, all the banks agree, has been the outside market, rising from just over 20 per cent in 1972 to 25 per cent in 1973. The 1973-74 figures are grossly underestimated as there was a large volume of so-called private placements denominated in marks last year—issues which are excluded from the official statistics of the C.I.B. One of the major West German banks estimates last

cent level.
The triple-A-rated European Coal and Steel Community is leading the market, offering a \$100 million split-level offering of \$80 million. It is seeking \$50 million for five years at 8 3/4 per cent and \$50 million for 10 years at 9 1/4 per cent. The five-year notes are at a quarter of a point lower than previous issues and the 10-year coupon represents a drop of half a point from the most recent comparable issues.

scheduled to be announced in the coming weeks. The list includes a \$20-million, five-year loan for Nippon Yusen Kaisha, a Japanese shipping line. A placement which is expected to yield 9 1/2 per cent—and Canadian-dollar issues for the City of Edmonton and the Province of New Brunswick. The most recent French franc pharmaceutical and chemical firm, reportedly will tap the French-franc sector—presumably to finance an investment within

The entire market is watching to see how this issue will be received. Some bankers say a good reception would indicate that the market is ready to begin stretching maturities. Five to eight-year paper has been the market's favorite this year, with 3

over 125, per cent compared with 1974. Issues denominated in Canadian dollars accounted for most, 8 per cent of last year's volume compared with 3 per cent 1974.

European borrowers accounted for 63 to 57 per cent of last year's business. French borrowers were the biggest single national grouping and accounted for 16 per cent of total turnover. The Japanese were second with almost 15 per cent, followed by Germany and the U.S. and U.K. and

marked it to 18-year paper without the early redemption feature.

The Coal and Steel Community will have some competition, but well regarded as these others are, they do not carry the impressive triple-A rating.

The Norplu loan will be extending the maturity span in the DM sector—it will be the longest maturity in almost a year—and the coupon is expected to reflect this.

Other DM borrowers include

American Exchange

Week Ended Jan. 2, 1978

Sales High Low Close Chgs

Norsk Hydro is offering \$40 million of 10-year paper with a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent.

The Province of Quebec, whose

Enrofin, the European Resettlement Council, the Austrian Clearing Bank, Hitachi Shipbuilding and the Asian Development Bank

International Institutions

[illegible]

GrandWk	71,000	34	32 1/2	34	...	\$30-million, 15-year bond is expected to carry a coupon of 6 1/2 percent and investors will have the option to redeem each \$1,000 face-valued bond for \$1,113 in 4.8 years. Investors	(8-15 years)		
NetPctC	67,000	34	32 1/2	34	...		Dec. 30: 9.02 %; Dec. 24: 9.97 %.		
Volume	9,336,553 shares						Market Turnover		
Gain to date	1,862.14 shares						Jan. 2	Dec. 26	
Shares traded in 12 mths.							Cedel	\$221.1 mil.	\$361.8 mil.
Advances: 703; declines: 260; unchanged: 247.							Brown/ear	\$194.1 mil.	\$334.1 mil.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$20,000,000

Amundsen Marine Corporation

The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Ltd.

This financing was arranged by

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Asia **Dow Banking Corporation**

and provided by

<p>Dow Banking Corporation</p>	<p>California First Bank New York (Reference) Office.</p>
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International Mexican Bank Limited Interbank	National Bank of North America Newark (Baltimore) Branch
Security Pacific National Bank	Wozzhead Commercial Bank Limited

Canadian American Bank S.A. Commerce Union Bank
(Cayman Branch)
Rabomerica International Bank N.V.

Agents Bank
Dow Banking Corporation
London

January 3, 1976

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

<p>ISIF REAL ESTATE</p> <hr/> <p>Liquidation Luxembourg Stock Exchange Quote December 26, 1977</p> <p>Schubert Francis 25 (U.S. \$6.57) Liquidation of Corporation of Belgium Limited, L. No. N-4788, Namur, Belgium.</p>		<p>rare jewels of the world</p> <h2>HARRY WINSTON</h2> <p>EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION</p> <p>December 20 to January 7 5-9 p.m.</p> <p>BADRUTT'S PALACE HOTEL Veranda ST. MORITZ</p>	<p>or opening a bank account for a 6 to 12 year period minimum deposit - 500 francs</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>SOCIÉTÉ DE BANQUE ET D'INVESTISSEMENTS</p> <p>26, Bd d'Italie MONTE CARLO Monaco Téléphone 3300477</p>
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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$20,000,000

Amundsen Marine Corporation

7 Year Floating Rate Loan

*Unconditionally guaranteed as to
principal and interest by*

The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Ltd.

This financing was arranged by

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Asia **Dow Banking Corporation**

and provided by

Dow Banking Corporation **California First Bank**
Nassau (Bahamas) Office

International Mexican Bank Limited **National Bank of North America**
Intermarx Nassau (Bahamas) Branch

Security Pacific National Bank **Wozchod Commercial Bank**
Limited

Canadian American Bank S.A. **Commerce Union Bank**
(Cayman Branch)

Rabomerica International Bank N.Y.

Agent Bank

Dow Banking Corporation
London

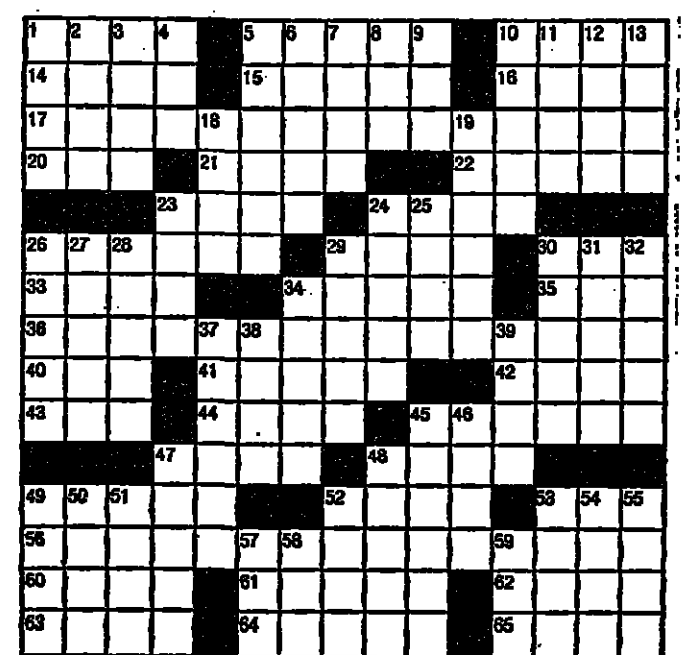
January 5, 1976

ACROSS

- 1 Greek hero
2 Loud cry
3 Peevish person
4 Romantic tale
5 Lift
6 Harness part
7 He damned the torpedoes
8 Goddess, in Rome
9 Tourist mecca
10 Hats
11 Birds' class
12 Outcrops' relatives
13 Trim
14 U.S. naturalist
15 Trashy writing
16 Garden bloom
17 Not mod
18 Personality facet
19 He took a ride
20 Bag or cream
21 Friendliness
22 Great
23 Young person
24 Shuts in
25 Diva Maria
26 Full of certain trees

DOWN

- 1 "The Story of Boy"
2 Light green
3 Michigan college
4 Clock-dial number
5 Ahab's ship
6 Furthers
7 Dimwits
8 Egg cells
9 diem
10 Cowboy garb
11 Blow one's top
12 Asian river



PEANUTS

B.C.

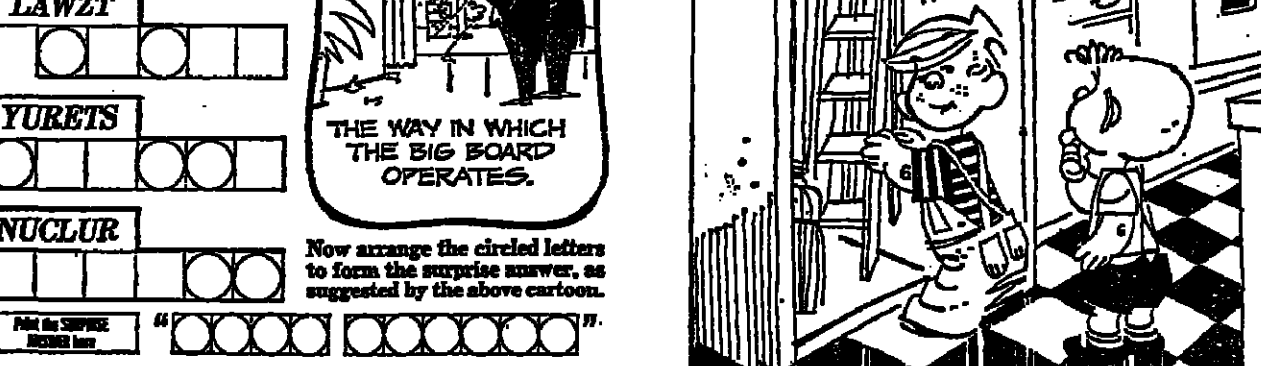
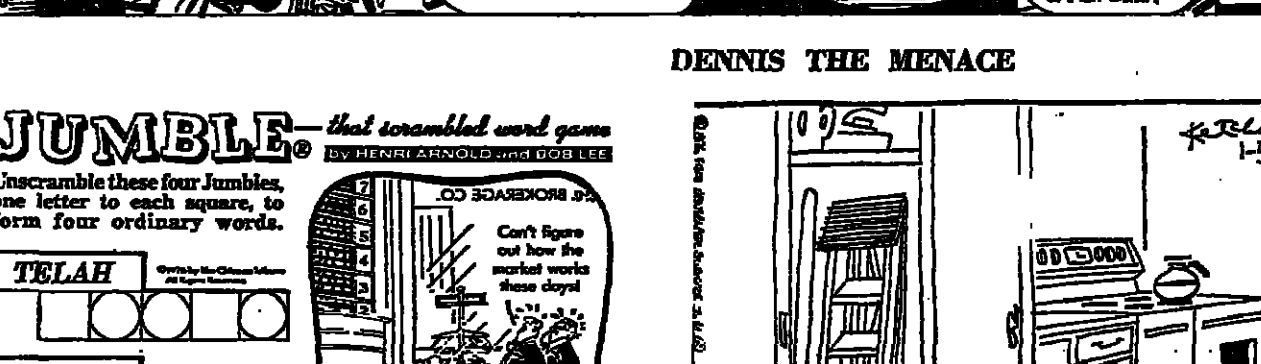
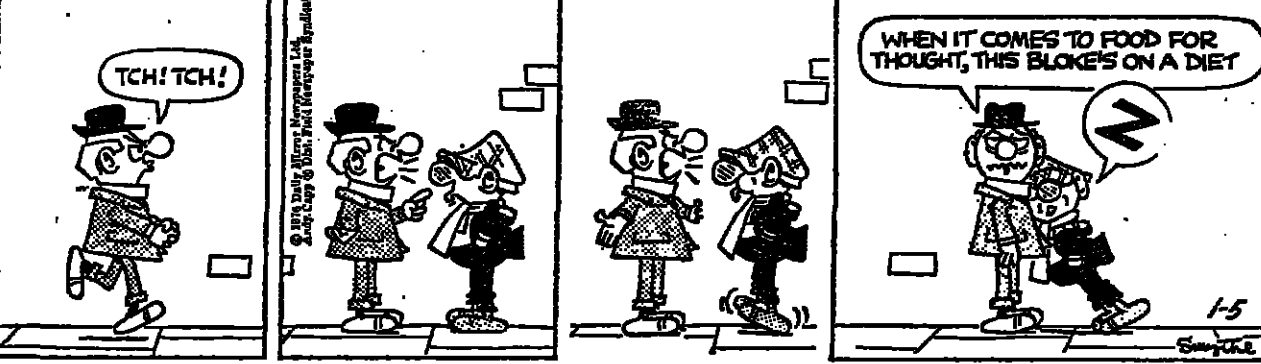
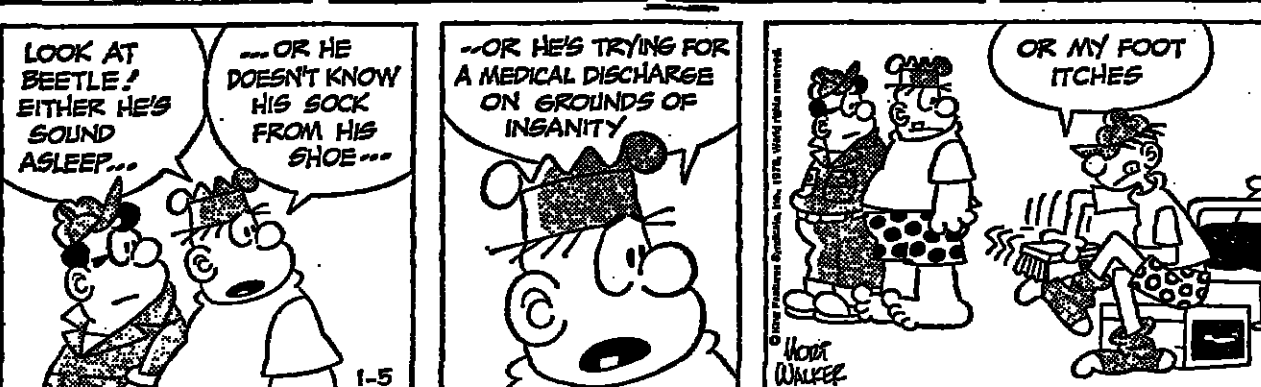
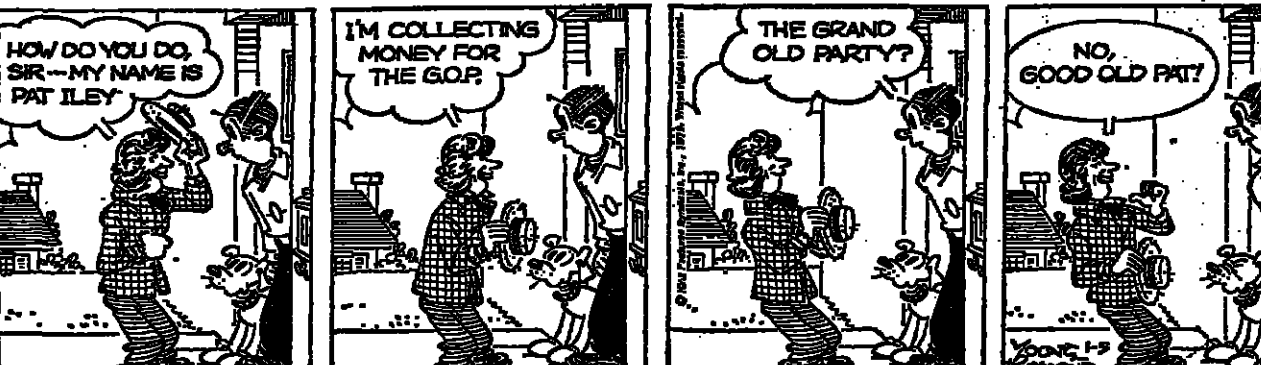
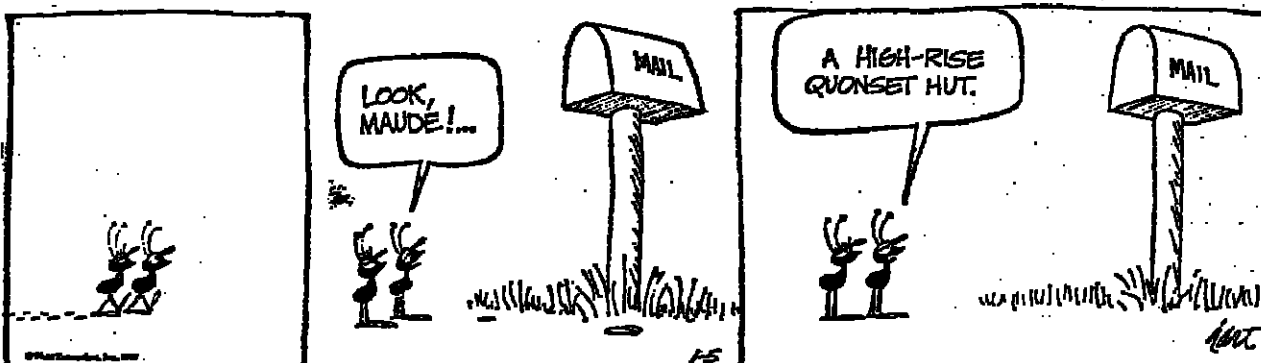
BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD OF ID ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TELAH
LAWZI
YURETS
NUCLUR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumble LUNGE COBALT SOLACE

Answer: Buckled with the weight—A BELT

BOOKS

Editors' Choice I

THE staff of The New York Times Book Review has, for the past several years, singled out a handful of books from the 30,000 to 40,000 published annually in the United States and called them "significant" or "outstanding," a cautious way of saying "best." It was, as The Times puts it, a high mission and more often than not voices were raised.

Five of the 13 books chosen last year were novels and one was a collection of stories. The novels include Donald Barthelme's "The Dead Father" (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$7.95), S. J. Bellow's "Humboldt's Gift" (Viking Press, \$10), E. L. Doctorow's "Ragtime" (Random House, \$8.95), V. S. Naipaul's "Guerrillas" (Alfred A. Knopf, \$7.95), and Peter Matthiessen's "Far Tortuga" (Random House, \$10.95). The stories are Leonard Michaels's "I Would Have Saved Them If I Could" (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$7.95).

This is what The Times staffers have to say about them:

Donald Barthelme's "The Dead Father" is the author's most sustained, ambitious and successful work. The several volumes of short stories, a collection of parodies, and the one previous novel ("Snow White," a short, sardonic deformation of the fairy tale) established Barthelme as the supreme of writers, but the very playfulness that was his virtue and his subject matter (for the most part the same that the media dealt with straight) indicated a cautiousness and want of seriousness. "The Dead Father," an Oedipal fable, is deadly serious. The title character is an ever-changing figure, now dead, now moribund, now obviously alive. It (the father) is more object than person; instructs, threatens, punishes, rewards, means well yet is anguishingly inept, pities himself, brags, advances, retreats—while his children try to ignore him, attend him, escape him, are captured. Most other "experimental" ventures seem mild compared to "The Dead Father." In the Freudian sense, it is a brave book.

Saul Bellow at 60 adopts the guise of Charles Citrine, narrator and protagonist of "Humboldt's Gift," a frenetic, satirical, sorrowful novel. It is a novel of literary success and failure: Set against Citrine's swelling international reputation is the slow death and madness of Von Humboldt Fleischer (in real life Helmut

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

AGGRIASIS CHIP
CINDERELLA ARTS
ATTIMED DRESSER
EUROPIA LITAFERIE
MOTHOOPS LUGALISD
MATHISONS BILLOIS
BESPOKE NOTIA
PREGROP SABRED
HERSIBER BLOIS
REAL SEEMS RADIOS
ELLE DRAT BEDEW

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

Is it better to play with or against an isolated pawn, with or without hanging pawns, with an exposed king's center or against it in hypermodern style? After 500 years of recorded theory, there are still no definitive answers to these questions.

In practice, however, many of the major players of the day exhibit one-sided preferences. Viktor Korchnoi is comfortable with the isolated pawn; but Sam Loyd will do anything to avoid being stuck with one. Anatoly Karpov is satisfied with hanging pawns, but Lubomir Kavalek delights in the chance to attack them; Jan Smektal likes to puncture enemy pawn centers, but Svetozar Gligoric swears by the value of center pawns.

These stubborn disagreements are what produce some of the most exciting play. One such confrontation came up in a very pure form in the game between Smektal and Gligoric in the Milan International tournament. In sticking to his favorite Grünfeld Defense, Smektal knew what he could expect: Gligoric would implacably seize the chance to eliminate a key black center pawn by 4 Pxp.

Of course, Black's counterplay began almost at once with 10... Q-B2, since accepting his pawn sacrifice by 11 Pxp grants Black an excellent game after 11... N-K4; 12... N-N5; 13 B-K4, QxP.

Gligoric's solid development 12 Q-Q2 and 13 KR-Q1 was based on the point that 13... Pxp; 14 Pxp, QxQ; 15 RxxQ would involve Black in end game difficulties arising from White's superior mobility and the possibility of his penetrating on the QB file. Consequently, Smektal wanted to catch up in development with 13... P-N3 and 14... B-R3.

GRÜNFIELD DEFENSE

White: Gligoric
Black: Smektal
1 P-Q4 N-K3
2 P-Q4 P-Q3
3 N-Q3 P-Q4
4 P-K3 N-K3
5 P-K4 N-K4
6 N-K4 P-Q4
7 P-Q4 P-Q4
8 P-Q4 P-Q4
9 P-Q4 P-Q4

White: Smektal
Black: Gligoric
10 B-R3
11 B-R3
12 Q-Q2
13 KR-Q1
14 B-KR8
15 B-KR8
16 B-KR8
17 P-B4
18 R-Q8

White: Smektal
Black: Gligoric
19 R-R3
20 Q-R4
21 N-K4
22 Q-P
23 R-B3
24 P-Q
25 P-Q
26 P-Q
27 Q-R7ch
28 R-KN1

White: Smektal
Black: Gligoric
29 R-R3
30 Q-R4
31 N-K4
32 Q-P
33 R-B3
34 P-Q
35 P-Q
36 P-Q
37 Q-R7ch
38 R-KN1

JPL 1/5/76

Pittsburgh Defeats Oakland for AFC Title



Steelers' Mel Blount grabs the ball after teammate Mike Collier fumbled kickoff.

Heads for Super Bowl Again

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4 (UPI).—Terry Bradshaw sent the Pittsburgh Steelers to their second consecutive Super Bowl appearance, throwing 20 yards to John Stallworth for the clinching touchdown in the fourth period today to spark a 16-10 victory over the Oakland Raiders in the American Football Conference title game.

Bradshaw's touchdown pass came three plays after middle linebacker Jack Lambert recovered a playoff-record third fumble of the game and sent the defending champion Steelers into the Jan. 18 Super Bowl in Miami against the winner of the Dallas-Los Angeles game.

After a fiercely contested defensive struggle in the first half, in which Pittsburgh managed a 3-0 lead on Roy Gerela's 36-yard field goal, and an error-filled third period that featured five consecutive turnovers in the 15-degree temperature, both clubs began clicking offensively in the final quarter.

Lambert recovered fumbles on back-to-back Oakland series in the third period and his second recovery gave Pittsburgh possession on the Steeler 30.

Controversial Call

Rocky Bleier plunged for one yard, and then came the most controversial call of the game. Bradshaw threw 10 yards to Stallworth, who made a diving catch. Stallworth was ruled down by the referee, but he was not. The referee ruled that Stallworth was ruled down by the referee, but he was not. The referee ruled that Stallworth was ruled down by the referee, but he was not.



Mark Edmondson loses his balance after serving to John Newcombe in Melbourne.

Shotgun Formation Worries Rams

By Gerald Strine

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4 (UPI).—The shotgun formation "is still in its formative stage," Dallas coach Tom Landry says. "We have just scratched the surface."

Landry was referring to the future. But for coach Chuck Knox of the Los Angeles Rams, the Cowboys' present passing game—as triggered by Roger Staubach—was a matter of considerable concern as the teams prepared to meet tonight in the National Football Conference championship game.

"Staubach gives it an extra dimension, with his impromptu rambling, because it's essential for him to throw," Landry said. "Staubach in the shotgun presents a special challenge. He's as quick a quarterback running out of there as we've faced all year."

Just how well Los Angeles will be able to jam the Cowboys' shotgun is likely to determine which team wins the championship. A record NFL playoff crowd of 91,938 will see the Rams, favored by six points, attempt to advance to the Super Bowl for the first time. Dallas won professional football's grand prize in 1971-72.

Los Angeles captured the Western Division of the NFC this season with a 12-2 mark, then defeated St. Louis, the Eastern tie-holder, 35-23, here last Saturday. Dallas, the conference's 14-card entrant off a 10-4 record, upset Minnesota—the Central Division champions—17-14, in a first round on a controversial yard pass play with less than seconds left.

Coaches' Comments

Knox and Landry, meeting with press, sounded as though they had been beaten before the game. "We have been beaten before," Knox said. "We have been beaten before." Landry said, "We have been beaten before."

UCLA Impressively Defeats Irish in Basketball

By Mal Florence

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4—Gene Bartow, the UCLA basketball coach, doesn't believe the pressure on him as the successor to John Wooden will ease up, but his critics will have to be silent for a while.

Bartow's Bruins played their best game of the season yesterday with an impressive 89-70 victory over Notre Dame at Pauley Pavilion—the same Notre Dame team that extended Indiana before losing, 63-60, and barely lost to strong Kentucky, 79-77.

A crowd of 12,471 watched UCLA—primarily forward Marques Johnson—stifle Adrian Dantley, Notre Dame's All-American forward.

Unknown Is Giant-Killer in Australia Open

MELBOURNE, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—Mark Edmondson, who works as an odd-job man and part-time cleaner to subsidize his tennis, defeated John Newcombe, three-time Wimbledon champion, to win the Australian Men's Singles title here today.

Edmondson, 21, won the marathon final in searing heat, 6-7, 6-3, 7-6, 6-1.

Newcombe has failed to win a title since defeating Jimmy Connors in this final last year. Evonne Cawley won the women's singles, defeating Czechoslovak Renata Tomankova, the only overseas competitor to reach either singles final, by 6-3, 6-2.

Edmondson is the first unseeded player to win this title, and he was playing in his first major tournament final.

West Wins All-Star Contest

STANFORD, Calif., Jan. 4 (AP).—Quarterback Craig Penrose of San Diego State gave the West an edge in passing and California All-American Chuck Muncie rushed for 106 yards yesterday in a 21-14 victory over the East in the 51st Shrine East-West All-Star football game.

Herb Lusk of Long Beach State scored touchdowns on a pair of two-yard runs and Wyoming's Lawrence Gaines ran five yards for the other West touchdown before a Stanford Stadium crowd of 75,000.

Sooners Voted No. 1 Football Team

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—In separate polls conducted by the United Press International and the Associated Press, the University of Oklahoma has been chosen the No. 1 college football team in the United States.

In the UPI Board of Coaches poll, the Sooners received 21 first-place votes from the 38 coaches and a total of 328 points to outdistance unbeaten Arizona State by 46 points. It was the fourth time that Oklahoma had won the UPI title.

College Basketball Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES	
Tournaments	
Big Four	
No. Carolina 81, Duke 62	
Wake Forest 81, No. Carolina 63	
Bluebonnet Classic	
Houston 75, Houston Baptist 59	
San Francisco 71, Texas A&M 75	
Lafayette Invitational	
Army 81, New Hampshire 63	
Lafayette 81, Rochester 68	
Presidential Classic	
Pratt 81, Kansas 64	
George Washington 75, Brown 59	
EAST	
Boston Coll. 84, Connecticut 81	
Bradford 74, Middlebury 74	
Wisc. 75, Michigan 66	
Seton Hall 103, SW Louisiana 61	
SOUTH	
Clemson 103, Bama 71	
E. Carolina 81, Citadel 78	
Rutgers 81, Stetson 62	
WEST	
No. Colorado 81, California 68	
UCLA 111, Denver 78	
SATURDAY'S GAMES	
Tournaments	
Big Four	
Wake Forest 81, E. Carolina 81	
N. Carolina 77, Duke 74	
Bluebonnet Classic	
Houston 75, Houston Baptist 59	
San Francisco 71, Texas A&M 75	
Lafayette Invitational	
Army 81, New Hampshire 63	
Lafayette 81, Rochester 68	
Presidential Classic	
Pratt 81, Kansas 64	
George Washington 75, Brown 59	
EAST	
Boston Coll. 84, Connecticut 81	
Bradford 74, Middlebury 74	
Wisc. 75, Michigan 66	
Seton Hall 103, SW Louisiana 61	
SOUTH	
Clemson 103, Bama 71	
E. Carolina 81, Citadel 78	
Rutgers 81, Stetson 62	
WEST	
No. Colorado 81, California 68	
UCLA 111, Denver 78	

Hockey, Basketball Results

NBA Results	
Friday's Games	
Buffalo 108, New York Knicks 103	
McAdoo 24, Smith 26, Monroe 21, Raywood 21	
Boston 122, Seattle 98 (Cowens 24, Scott 24, Brown 24, Gray 16)	
Golden State 112, Los Angeles 108	
Curry 28, Wilkes 28, Abdul-Jabbar 25, Ford 23	
New Orleans 121, Atlanta 87 (Purvis 28, Nelson 24, Drew 21, Brinderson 18)	
Philadelphia 112, Cleveland 101 (McGuinnis 30, Collins 28, Mix 19, Russell 12, Brewer 17)	
Milwaukee 88, Detroit 83 (Dandridge 22, Price 22, Hayes 20, Lander 14, Rowe 14)	
Washington 107, Chicago 99 (Hayes 28, Chenier 21, Love 23, Van Lier 15)	
Saturday's Games	
Portland 125, Boston 87 (Wicks 24, Walton 23, Scott 14, White, Havlicek, Stinson, McDonald 12)	
Golden State 120, Los Angeles 99 (Smith, Wilkes 23, Abdul-Jabbar 23, Johnson 23, Allen 23)	
Washington 115, Philadelphia 104 (Hayes 27, Chenier 17, Bryant 21, Carter 10)	
San Antonio 128, Houston 100 (Dandridge 24, Price 24, Kumpert 23, Neenan 23)	
Golden State 120, Los Angeles 99 (Smith, Wilkes 23, Abdul-Jabbar 23, Johnson 23, Allen 23)	
Washington 115, Philadelphia 104 (Hayes 27, Chenier 17, Bryant 21, Carter 10)	
San Antonio 128, Houston 100 (Dandridge 24, Price 24, Kumpert 23, Neenan 23)	

The 2 Soviet Hockey Squads Are Winning Admiration, Too

By Robin Herman

BUFFALO, N.Y., Jan. 4 (NYT).—Sweeping the hockey circles of North America like a fresh breeze, two Soviet hockey teams—Central Red Army and the Wings of the Soviet—are transcending nationality with their art, earning admiration and affection.

"Hockey, it should be beautiful," said Boris Kulagin, the Wings coach, "because it is for the spectators."

The Soviet hockey teams are disarming Canada and the United States with a clean, fast-skating brand of hockey that is consistently entertaining. New York's Madison Square Garden, Canadian hockey champions in Montreal and steelworkers in Pittsburgh dropped the prejudices of nationality during the opening week of the Soviet tour to applaud three beautiful performances as Central Red Army beat the New York Rangers, 7-3, and the Wings beat Pittsburgh, 7-4.

ABA Results

Friday's Games	
New York Nets 104, San Antonio 88	
Evans 23, Jones 16, Sims 24, Gervin 17	
San Antonio 118, Virginia 104 (Averitt 28, Olinick 24, Green 23, Jackson 23)	
Denver 137, Indiana 125 (Thompson 20, Jones 22, Effer 23, Ruckliff 21)	
Saturday's Games	
Denver 138, St. Louis 115 (Flood 24, Simpson 22, Barnes 21, Boone 19)	
New York 105, Indiana 98 (Evans 24, Taylor 16, Sims 16, Effer 17)	
Kentucky 98, San Antonio 88 (Evans 24, Jones 22, Paultz 21, Othello 13)	

WHA Results

Friday's Games	
Cleveland 5, Quebec 4 (Harrison 2, Ward, J.A. Stewart, Walker, Suberland 2, Borden, P. Vernal)	
San Diego 4, Indianapolis 0 (Rivers, Bortone 4, Phoenix 1 (Nelson, Henderson 2, Mahorlich, Corrie)	
Cincinnati 4, Ottawa 1 (Sudley, LaRose, Sherrill)	
Calgary 3, Edmonton 1 (Beales, Chipperfield, Deadmarsh, Senf)	

UCLA's Adrian Dantley prevents a shot by UCLA's Marques Johnson during Saturday contest. UCLA won.

Notre Dame's Adrian Dantley prevents a shot by UCLA's Marques Johnson during Saturday contest. UCLA won.

UCLA's Adrian Dantley prevented a shot by UCLA's Marques Johnson during Saturday contest. UCLA won.

UCLA's Adrian Dantley prevented a shot by UCLA's Marques Johnson during Saturday contest. UCLA won.

Handwritten text: 100/100

